BEFORE THE INDIANA GAMING COMMISSION

PUBLIC MEETING

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

DATE:

May 16, 1995

PLACE:

Indiana Government Center Auditorium

302 West Washington Street

Indianapolis, Indiana

REPORTED BY: Sherry L. Malia, RPR, Notary Public

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Alan I. Klineman, Chairman Thomas F. Milcarek Dr. David E. Ross, Jr. Donald R. Vowels Ann Marie Bochnowski

ALSO PRESENT

John J. Thar, Executive Director, and Members of the Staff

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MR. KLINEMAN: Good morning, everyone.

I think we'll try to come to order. We're still operating from the recess that we took last night.

I, again, would ask those people who are going to be speaking today to remember that we have a court reporter; and if they would please speak slowly and distinctly and above all identify themselves as they start to speak, that will make the record look a little better than it would if we were trying to guess who is saying what.

Before we get started, I think Mr. Thar has an announcement for us and then we will probably move down to the first row as we did yesterday and receive the presentation for Pinnacle Gaming Development. Mr. Thar.

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(Mr. Thar's announcement is transcribed separately.)

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MR. KLINEMAN: I guess with that, I think we're ready for the presentation and we'll move down to the front row.

You may proceed. My watch tells me it's

about ten after 9:00 so if you would proceed, please.

MR. KINGSLEY: Thank you. Good morning, Mr. Chairman, and members of the commission, Executive Director Thar and staff, and a special welcome to our friends from Switzerland County. My name is Bob Kingsley, and I'm president and chief operating officer of National Gaming Corp and HFS Gaming Corp.

For the past two years, commencing well before the gaming referendum, our team has been working in Switzerland County to develop a gaming project which will produce substantive benefits for all participants: enhancement of tourism and economic value for the state of Indiana, community contributions to Switzerland County and revenue sharing among the approximate six counties, entertainment value for our customers, and a viable long-term, financially-attractive business venture for the participating companies.

In an industry where the most irresponsible bidder often has an advantage, we believe our concept, based on reasonable costs,



achievable financial projections, and a realistic funding structure will be a real winner. This morning we will summarize for you why we believe Switzerland County should be allocated a gaming license and that license awarded to the Pinnacle team.

In addition to our team members

presenting this morning, we have in attendance Mr.

Erwin Haitzmann, chairman and CEO of Century

Casinos; Mr. John Kuhlman, of Kuhlman Design

Group, project architects; Ms. Rhonda Fuller,

counsel of Pinnacle; and Mr. Ron Hocker, local

counsel from Switzerland County.

We have assembled a project team which brings together formidable strengths: National Gaming Corp, a public-traded company with solid financial strength, sophisticated business and development expertise, and substantive investments in the gaming industry; Century Casinos, whose principals have developed and operated more than a hundred and twenty casinos in seventeen countries; Casino Development Corp, a female-owned real estate development company with experience in site

selection and general project development; and
Hospitality Franchise Systems, the world's largest
hotel company with access to a hundred and thirty
million customer base.

Our concept provides for a river boat convention and entertainment complex, which will be described in detail later on in the presentation, at a total cost of \$70 million; \$6.4 million in community grants, which recognize the stated needs of Vevay and Switzerland County; a land-based hotel convention and recreation complex to attract tourism at \$21.5 million, and a gaming riverboat and associated facilities at \$42.1 million as the economic engine of the enterprise. This, then, is Pinnacle.

(WHEREUPON, a slide presentation was viewed, text follows:)

. . . From the fertile ground of

Switzerland County on the banks of the Ohio River,

a new gaming, leisure, and community facility will

grow, Legends of Indiana. Built by Pinnacle

Gaming Development Corporation, this will bring

forth a fully faceted development designed to



in gaming and entertainment facilities. Designed to compliment the rich riverboat history of the area, Legends of Indiana will be built and financed by Pinnacle Gaming Development

Corporation, a unique collaboration between three financially strong, community minded, and experienced companies. Pinnacle was created specifically for developing riverboat gaming in Indiana.

MR. FORBES: My name is James Forbes, president of Century Casinos and president of Pinnacle Gaming Development. I'll start by outlining the key components of this development.

At the heart of the project is a historic restored riverboat. The riverboat will contain all the gaming facilities and will be supported by comprehensive shore-sided facilities. The focus on this activity is around a two hundred ninety-six room Ramada hotel. In planning the associated entertainment and recreation facilities, we have focused on amenities that are currently lacking in the community, together with

elements that make this a destination resort in its own right.

Currently, we have a show room and cinema, entertainment facilities which are not to be found in the surrounding counties. We have banquet suites and function rooms. Furthermore, we've employed elements which will appeal to a broad range of age groups, catering to families, children, and to more mature audiences. We have a health club, food courts, retail areas, game arcades, and, for the young people, a miniature golf area. I would like to tell you a little bit more about Century Casinos.

(WHEREUPON, a slide presentation was viewed, text follows:)

. . . Using a classic riverboat as its centerpiece, Legends of Indiana will be managed by Century Casinos. With a wealth of casino experience and a sensitivity to community needs, Century is committed to hiring local residents, utilizing local businesses, and being a good neighbor by actively participating in the community. This is what sets Century Casinos



apart. The management team at Century Casinos boasts a unique combination of talent, expertise, and innovation, bringing an impressive track record to the project. In addition, the team has indepth experience working within regulatory environments and adding dimension in their capabilities.

MR. FORBES: Although a relatively new small company, the experience of the management team at Century Casinos is literally world class. As the senior management team of Austria International, the principals of Century developed over one hundred casinos in seventeen countries world wide over a ten-year period to establish that company as the world leader of international casinos. Many of these countries were new to gaming; many cities and communities had not seen gaming in their surroundings.

We at Century Casinos are career professionals, working in the gaming industry all our work lives. For example, the chairman of Century, Erwin Haitzmann, and myself, both entered the gaming industries as dealers and have worked



at every concept of the operation as we have developed our careers. We have proven success in competitive markets world wide.

For example, in Colorado we've competed against twenty-three other casinos in the town of Cripple Creek, and after one year we have transformed a failing casino into one of that town's leading facilities. Just this past week, the influential publication "Colorado Gambler" announced its 1995 Readers Awards. The Legends Casino headed up categories in dining, hospitality, and promotion. Equally rewarding were the industry nominations, that saw Legends receiving recognition for the best community support program and the best general manager.

Century Casinos has experience in diverse jurisdictions. We've been approved by the authorities in Colorado, Louisiana, and by the National Indian Gaming Commission. The team members have been approved in Australia, New Zealand, throughout Europe; and significantly during that time, fifteen years of casino business, no member of the team, no casino under

our management or control, no part of our company, has had any disciplinary action taken against it by any jurisdiction.

Currently we have casinos in operation in Colorado, with a band of Mission Indians in California, and also casinos aboard various cruise vessels cruising the seven seas of the world.

Under development we have a property in Nevada, we have an application pending with the Missouri Gaming Commission, and also we are pursuing developments in South Africa in conjunction with some of that country's leading financial institutions.

In Louisiana, we were responsible for the design, preparation, and development of the riverboat you see here, the Crown Casino. Before this project was taken over by Casino America, we had brought this through to a turn-key readiness, setting up the gaming systems, working with the state commission and the police to develop internal control systems, recruiting and training. In fact, all aspects relating to the preoperation and development of that casino.

Moving back to Switzerland County. We would like to highlight the location of the site, which as you see from the screen is approximately equidistance between the major population cities of Cincinnati and Louisville and also within easy reach of Lexington and Indianapolis. The main feature that brought us to this site was the key access along this I-75/I-71 corridor linking the population of Cincinnati and Louisville. It is in this area along this highway that we believe in the region of 70 to 80 percent of our gaming visitors will come in to Switzerland County.

The site is located in Switzerland

County just a mile away from the Markland Bridge.

The Markland Bridge, which you see in the back of this photograph, is the artery that links the Indiana shore through Kentucky and to I-71. As you see, coming off the bridge we have a clear, straight road leading us to the site, a road that leads through no residential areas. The site itself is clear, readily developable land and is located in a part of the river with stable water conditions and significant amounts of Indiana

water for cruising.

To talk a little more about the site, I would like to introduce Catherine Faestel, the owner of Casino Development Corporation.

MS. FAESTEL: Good morning. My name is Catherine Faestel, and I am chairwoman and sole owner of Casino Development Corporation, and my company owns 5 percent of Pinnacle Gaming Development. For Pinnacle, my firm provides real estate development services. Along with my staff, that includes my husband as president, David Faestel, we were responsible for securing the land options, preliminary design and engineering analyses for the entire Pinnacle property.

The Pinnacle property totals 52 acres.

This consists of an option to purchase 18 acres on the eastern portion of the site and an option to lease 10 acres with the right of first refusal for an additional 24 acres on the western portion of the property. The 18-acre tract in the eastern portion of the property is at this location, and the 10-acre option to lease, that could be expanded to 34 acres, is on the western portion of

the property.

The entire property extends along State Route 156 approximately 3000 feet and along the Ohio River approximately 3600 feet. For all properties under option, title abstracts have been perfected through May 2nd, 1995, showing no judgments or mortgages present, and the options to both purchase and lease 52 acres underlie the entire development as proposed in our amended application.

Shown on this screen is the MR. FORBES: full development that we're proposing as the initial stages of the Pinnacle application. Ιn fact, this shows approximately half of the land under our control; the balance of the land is off the screen to the left-hand side. The centerpiece of the development is the two hundred ninety-six room Ramada hotel. This area will also contain the convention areas and the more significant entertainment areas. The river walk will become an attractive promontory overlooking the Ohio Adjacent to the hotel development will be River. the miniature golf facility, and this will be

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further linked along the river walk with the boarding and entertainment areas together with the docking position for the riverboats at this stage.

Moving further along we have the RV park development. Initially for thirty-two vehicles, it will be expanded out to seventy. The remaining areas of the initial development comprise principally the parking for in the region of fourteen hundred cars and buses. Indicated above are further areas of landscaping to make an attractive water feature of the existing river inlet adjacent to the site.

The concept of this project was initially developed by Kuhlman Design Group and involved working through a number of different designs and drawings to put together the original concepts that you see here. As we progressed with our preparation, we further refined these concepts to bring us through to more detailed planning and more detailed costing scenarios. For example, in the next slide we -- we then transferred all the design information on the computers to present accurate community drawings and models to enable

us to further refine our design. For example, the next slide is a view of the river walk to prepare the vistas to make sure we had an integrated and attractive development.

I'd like to touch now on the history of the project. When gaming was first introduced in Indiana in 1993, we looked at a number of counties and sites, including Rising Sun. Together with our engineers, we evaluated a number of locations before choosing Switzerland County over its neighboring counties.

Among many factors considered was the appropriateness of putting a major development in or adjacent to a small community. A development on this scale could only dwarf a small town like Vevay, irreparably changing its character and the character of its community, overburdening its infrastructure, disrupting its social structures. For us, Disney downtown was not the answer.

Pinnacle funded and led the referendum effort. Myself and other members of my team spent several weeks in the county campaigning, meeting with community groups, listening and responding to

concerns, making changes to our proposed development, and discovering that our site and plans met with popular support. Referendum results showed support levels among the highest in the state and comparable to neighboring Ohio County. Even though the issue was divisive, the community has since reunited behind a strategy of support for a considered, responsible introduction of riverboat gaming to the county. Make no mistake, Switzerland County and its residents are keen to see this project come to fruition.

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were looking for, this was the basis of our evaluations: Accessibility to major target markets, suitability of land for development, and favorable river navigational conditions. This is what we found: Proximity to the Markland Bridge, giving ideal access to the main I-71 artery, favorable environmental wetland safety and engineering studies all completed indicating the likelihood of rapid development, and between 3- to 800 feet of Indiana cruising water to enable us to fully meet the intent of the original legislation

for cruising riverboats in Indiana.

As we look in more detail at the results of our evaluations, you will see us draw comparisons between Switzerland County and neighboring Ohio County. We do this because these are the comparisons we made when selecting Switzerland County as our chosen location. Rightly or wrongly, we conceive that these comparisons will be relevant to the commission. I would now like to introduce Daroll Hawkins of CTI Environmental.

MR. HAWKINS: My name is Daroll Hawkins. I'm a past chief of the north section permitting branch for the Louisville district of permitting in the State of Indiana, and I hired and trained the current chief that's serving there. I'm also a registered engineer in the State of Indiana.

Our approach to looking at environmental concerns was an alternative site analysis for both Switzerland and Ohio Counties. This slide shows site consideration factors, such as Indiana navigable waters, general navigation use, flood plane identification, and high water problems.

When viewing these two areas, it becomes obvious that the Rising Sun site has more problems to overcome.

The areas shown in dark blue, the area shown in dark blue on the Indiana shore is the Indiana navigable water pool. In terms of average length from shoulder to the Kentucky boundary, the two sites are practically the same. The Pinnacle site has about one more mile of river length than the Rising Sun site. The extra available length would reduce the number of turns during a two hour cruise.

The area shown in light blue, when added to the blue, represents the distance from the Indiana shore to the center of the observed sailing channel. The observed sailing channel, or navigation line, is used by tow boats passing an area. A tow boat, with a maximum barge load, is pushing nearly two and one-half acres of cargo. This makes for a very unwieldy vessel.

Consequently, tows try to minimize their angle of change and direction. The light blue also represents the separation between the normal tow

operations and the casino boat operations.

At the Pinnacle site, the down-down tows will, upon arrival in the casino boat operational area, bear towards the Kentucky shore to approach the Markland locks and dams, which is located on the Kentucky shore. Likewise, up-end tows will cut toward the Kentucky shore to make the corner at the other end of the casino boats' operational area. Note the wide separation through the entire reach of the casino boat operation. At the Rising Sun site, the barges will cut towards Rising Sun in order to make the Arnold Creek bend and as they come off of Lowrey Island. Note the narrow separation that exists in the Indiana waters at this site.

In addition to the navigational line of travel, note the location of two emergency mooring buoys. The buoy location effectively eliminates the upper end of the cruise area and the most favorable turn around site for the Rising Sun facilities. These buoys are used when tow boats experience an emergency and need a secure mooring site. Maneuvering two and a half acres of barges

with 23,000 tons of cargo under emergency conditions cannot be easily dismissed by the simple assurance that, quote, we will coordinate with tow boat pilots and captains.

The yellow area represents the land subject to frequent changes in water elevation. This is the area also that's subject to the Corps' review in their considered special aquatic sites, including wetlands. You will note that the associated problems of this factor are not even discernible at the Pinnacle site. The Rising Sun site does have extensive areas that need to be addressed.

The brown area represents the area inundated by high waters during the last twenty years. This is based on flood frequency data. A flood of this magnitude is again due to occur. At the Pinnacle site, the flood area is designed to existing water features. At the Rising Sun site, the flood impact area is quite extensive, as you can imagine with all of this being underwater and bearing down on this site. The purple and pink areas represent the areas flooded during the 1937

flood. Although regulations only address the 100 year flood, which is lower, proposals such as being contemplated would want protections from all known flood problems.

The problem with pool fluctuation is clear when viewed by the change of elevation of the floating facility itself. Again, the annual fluctuation is discernible here and not discernible at the Pinnacle facility. The highest flood elevation in the last ten years exceeds the flood elevation in the last twenty at Pinnacle, and the one at Rising Sun is 19 feet above normal pool where Pinnacle is only 9 and a half feet above pool.

Looking at the comparative site
analysis. This comparison is based really upon a
descriptive analysis impact of "N" being no
impact, "S" being some impact, "I" being would
require additional investigation, "L" meaning that
it would need to have permits or legal procedural
steps, "M" is mitigation or special
considerations, and "I" is that extensive
structural modification is unavoidable and

unmitigable resource losses. Now, this is a Corps of Engineers EIS method for comparing sites. You rank the analysis, then, in order of magnitude and apply a number analysis, with the number analysis to identify the problem areas.

After years of reviews with permit applications, identification of these types of problems is almost instinctive, and the Corps' assignment of their resources reflects these instincts. Based upon the Corps' assignment, it is clear that the Pinnacle site is a better site. If we throw in vehicular traffic, the Pinnacle site quickly becomes superior because it's just across the Markland Bridge, whereas Rising Sun fits the old saying: You can't get there from here. Mr. Forbes will now summarize the traffic analysis data.

MR. FORBES: To assist us in considering the access of the traffic issues, we engaged the Indiana firm of Pflum, Klausmeier & Gehrum and worked closely with one of its partners, Jim Klausmeier. His studies confirmed for us a number of factors. Rather than using the conventional

and often misleading radial analysis for considering a particular market, and those radial analyses are normally based on mileages, we asked Mr. Klausmeier to evaluate the sites on the basis of drive time, a much more realistic basis for measure of accessibility.

On this first chart we see the drive times, those areas within a 30 minute reach of the two locations, the Pinnacle site and Rising Sun. The red-shaped areas indicate those parts within a 30 minute reach of the Pinnacle site. The yellow areas, including the overlap between the two counties, the yellow area indicates the Rising Sun 30 minute reach, and the orange area is the overlap. As you can see from here, there's a significant difference because of the I-71 corridor as to those areas that can be reached within 30 minutes from the Pinnacle site.

As we move on to the 60 minute site, we come into a much more critical area of evaluation, which I'll return to later. This is the 60 minute drive time which we discovered encompassed 50 percent more residents relative to the Pinnacle

site as compared to the site in Ohio County.

We extended this study to demonstrate here that in the 60 minute drive time area, the Pinnacle site is readily accessible to the residents of Louisville, to the surrounding perimeters of Cincinnati, and reaching through into the heartland between the Ohio River and Indianapolis. This is a significant market reach within a 60 minute drive time.

The secondary market falls in that area which is 90 minutes and beyond this chart, which shows a 90 minute drive time. And we'll move on and look at access into the Pinnacle site off the I-71 interchange.

You can see through the moving dots that I-71 is the main artery here to the site on this side of the river. We expect in the region of 35 percent to come south down I-71 from the Cincinnati area, 35 percent plus to be coming up from I-71 and the Louisville area. From Cincinnati traffic will arrive down I-71 and take this route through Warsaw, and from Louisville the traffic will arrive and come down through this

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location. Only 5 percent of our traffic will come up 42 at this point, and we believe that no more than 20 percent of our traffic will come up on the Indiana shore through the town of Madison.

Significantly, we project that only 5 percent of our visitation will come down through the towns of Lawrenceburg, Aurora, and Rising Sun to this particular place.

Another feature shown on this is a proposed extension to the I-71 thoroughfare and a link that will bring I-71 through to the Markland Bridge. This is a link that's currently under consideration by the Kentucky Department of Transportation. This, again, summarizes the location of the site, demonstrating clearly clear access to the major residential areas.

What we've considered so far relates primarily to developments in the core market, the market within immediate reach. What we will now look at is how we will reach beyond this to generate revenues from a far broader market, how we will bring new out-of-state revenues to the benefit of Indiana.

(WHEREUPON, a slide presentation was
viewed, text follows;)

. . . Hospitality Franchise Systems is located in hundreds of communities both large and small. Few in the hotel industry can rival HFS's financial strength. Fewer still have their extensive sales network which, through HFS Gaming, will substantially enhance the project's marketing potential.

MS. HOUGH: Good morning. My name is

Penzie Hough. I'm the vice president of marketing

for HFS Gaming, and I am responsible for marketing

the Pinnacle Legends of Indiana casino.

"This article is intended to benefit the people of Indiana by promoting tourism and assisting in economic development." Promoting tourism, that's why I'm here today. Experience has shown development and operation of a successful gaming venture is not simply a matter of: If you build it, they will come. On the contrary, gaming is an entertainment choice in competition for customers' discretionary dollars, and they will make a

choice, and effective, broad-reaching marketing is a key to inducing a customer to choose gaming in Switzerland County.

Marketing capabilities to deliver additional gaming visitors to establish a competitive edge so that when Ohio and Kentucky, if and when they come on board, will be prepared. We have a unique capability to reach beyond the fifty to a hundred mile radius, to draw new visitors from outside the casino's primary marketing area. HFS will breathe new visitors and new life into the community and into the state of Indiana, and, actually, we're going to develop promotions that tie in with the local community and the state and county tourism organizations. But what sets us apart is the ability to draw a much broader customer base, and no other company can do this.

HFS Gaming delivers these additional visitors through our access to the HFS hotel network. All of these hotel branches you see here and are quite familiar with are part of that network, and the reason that so many hotel owners

choose HFS is our leading track record in providing marketing services designed to increase revenue and profitability, a track record that is increasingly bringing similar results to the casino industry.

HFS is the world's largest hotel franchisee. We have four hundred and twenty thousand rooms nation wide, and we're growing at an annual rate of 10 percent. This growth is driven by HFS's ability to provide value-added services that enable our clients not only to compete but to win in a very competitive field; and, as we all know, gaming is quickly becoming competitive with new casinos coming in to jurisdictions.

We provide lodging for a hundred and thirty million customers annually who have the same demographic profile as your casino customers, and what that means is the guest that stays at our hotel is the customer that's going to come to your casinos. Outside surveys have shown that 68 percent of our hundred and thirty million guests annually are predisposed to gaming. That means

we're already talking to a captive audience of eighty-eight million people who visit casinos.

HFS spends over a hundred and thirty million dollars a year in marketing. This gives us tremendous purchasing power. It also gives us one of the loudest voices in the travel industry, and that voice is key to the success of any new gaming venture. We have six million travel club members made up of business, leisure, and senior travelers, six million people who regularly respond to HFS promotion and coupon offers.

For example, in the senior market, and if you go to a casino you can see there's a predominance of seniors, they had a hundred and sixty billion dollars in discretionary income last year. HFS owns that market. In the Days Inn travel program alone, we have over three hundred thousand senior club members. We also have many strategic alliances with travel giants. For example, HFS has an exclusive relationship with Alamo, which allows us to promote our hotels through the Alamo network. I mean, can you imagine every rental car coming out of the

Indianapolis, Louisville, and Cincinnati airports with a Legends of Indiana casino promotion in their rental car agreements? I would say that's pretty effective.

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HFS filled over fifty thousand buses last year, fifty thousand buses following an itinerary put together by HFS. In this area alone, with Mayflower Tours, we booked fifteen thousand hotel rooms; twelve thousand with Tri-Star Tours. These itineraries can easily include a casino trip. In fact, the number one selling trips today are casino destination trips. We include casino literature, casino listings and coupon offers, in fifteen million directories annually. These directories can be found in HFS hotels, they can be found in welcome centers up and down the interstate, and they can be found in seventy thousand travel agencies nation wide, and I think the point is that these do get used.

50 percent of our reservations through our reservation system comes off these directory listings, and that's twenty-six million calls a year to our reservation center. We have special

agents set up and their whole purpose is to promote the casinos in that region, and when calls come in from travelers coming in from anywhere within a two hundred mile radius, surveys show that the majority of our customers are predisposed to gaming and we know how to talk to them.

This is a profile of the existing HFS customer. It should look fairly familiar. This is the profile of the typical casino visitor.

It's the profile of the majority of potential visitors that are going to come to Switzerland County, and we've been talking to them for years.

This may not be your typical Las Vegas or Atlantic City gambler, but what it is is your mid-priced, price-value traveler who's arriving by cars or buses, and they are our customer and they are your customer.

Let's look closely at Switzerland County and what we can do for them. HFS has over twenty-one thousand hotels within two hundred miles of Switzerland County where we can influence 6.8 million guests per year. By using our hotels to advertise casino packages, we will affect their

entertainment choices. In other words, we can advertise exclusive offers from the casino and local restaurants in every one of those twenty-one thousand rooms. It's a captive audience. In addition, we will provide shuttle service to and from the casinos that are in close proximity to our hotels.

Finally, HFS travel network has a hundred and ninety thousand travel club members within two hundred miles of Switzerland County who, in looking for leisure and entertainment opportunities, look to HFS. Our direct mail efforts have generated millions of dollars for our hotel, and HFS Gaming is proving to be equally successful. For a casino that we market for in Mississippi, our last direct mail effort had a response rate, a remarkable response rate, of over 29 percent. A good, excellent response rate is 8 to 10 in this industry, so 29 percent is remarkable. And what it did is generate \$4.3 million in additional coinage in the slots.

We continue, we don't stop there, but we continue to develop subsequent mailings based on

these results, which build a data base to stimulate repeat visits and build a far reaching and loyal customer base. This generates the incremental visits that makes the difference between mediocrity and success. Within two hundred miles of Switzerland County alone, HFS had six thousand buses last year. Through out-bound telemarketing and pre-existing relationships with key tour operators, HFS Gaming will bring substantial bus visits to the Switzerland County In addition, we have an exclusive data base area. that tells us who's traveling, where they are traveling to, how much they are spending, and I would suggest this is pretty valuable information in the gaming business today.

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You know, in the beginning, perhaps, casinos in Indiana will enjoy exclusivity in their market, but gaming in Indiana is eventually going to see increasing competition from their neighboring states in Ohio and Kentucky, and we believe that the smart casino operator is the group that is preparing for that from day one.

HFS Gaming can build a large loyal customer base,

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we can reach beyond the immediate market,
maximizing revenues, and preparing for that
competition. In short, HFS Gaming can and will
ensure the ongoing success of Pinnacle's Legends
of Indiana casino in Switzerland County. Thank
you.

MR. FORBES: Our market projections are based on a conservative approach, one that we have used often in the past to meet the requirements of the financial community. Generally that financial community focuses on the worst-case, what-if scenarios, factors that could affect the viability of a new project, especially in an unproven market, and this is an unproven market. Some new jurisdictions, such as Illinois and parts of Louisiana, have seen the actual performance of their casinos comfortably exceeding the projections that were made for them, while others, such as Missouri, have seen results on the low end of expectations.

We believe our numbers to be conservative. For example, analysts in the financial community have projected revenues for

the southeast Indiana market at between six hundred million and one billion dollars annually, a market that will be served initially by perhaps no more than three boats. Although we have used every effort to rationally predict the number of visitors that we will attract, no applicants at this point can reasonably claim that their numbers are initially anything more than a somewhat refined gaze into a crystal ball. Each market is different, and markets in the new jurisdictions bear little relation to the experiences of the markets in Nevada or New Jersey.

However, although the levels of visitation may in reality differ significantly from the projections, certain factors will remain consistent, and the most significant of these is the impact of convenience, a factor that is more important in determining the direction that visitors will go than the actual mileage that we have to travel. Drive time is the most important measure of this factor. For casinos serving a large metropolitan or residential area, better than 90 percent of the potential market will lie

within a two hour drive. Significantly, though, 60 percent, in excess, of the total visits will come from within a 60 minute drive. These are factors over which the casino operator has no influence, because this is where people live, and it is these factors that determine the market potential of the core area, the area from which 90 percent of the business will come.

If we look at the one hour and two hour drive times for Switzerland and Howard counties, we see some key data. The Pinnacle site has almost 50 percent greater potential within that 60 minute drive than Ohio County. In excess of five hundred thousand people more can be reached within 60 minutes of the Pinnacle Gaming Development site. This is a factor that you will see important in the retail industries and it's the old story, it's location, location, location.

It would have been relatively easy to come to you with an inflated set of projections, but we believe that would have been irresponsible to our investors, to the gaming commission, and to the people of Switzerland County. After all, we

cannot change the market potential; we can only promise to use our efforts and skill to realize the full potential of that market with a world class operation and effective marketing.

On the subject of marketing, these are the principle factors that influence success.

The size of our marketing budget and commitment speaks for itself. The HFS connection brings a unique dimension in providing extended reach and penetration. This is a tool, but it's an effective tool only in skilled hands.

Commissioners, judge us not by our forecasts but by our access to the skills and resources necessary to deliver, the factors that will most likely realize the maximum potential of the market and generate maximum revenues, regardless of the projections.

Community benefits that we have discussed with the residents of Switzerland County. We've entered into a development agreement with the county that provides security and protection for the interest of the county during the development phase and will provide for

expedited development allowing us to start rapid operations. The county itself has established a revenue sharing scheme to benefit the surrounding six counties. We will also establish an advisory board made up of representatives of Pinnacle and residents of the community to advise the company as to how it best harmonizes and fits into the life of Switzerland County.

Community grants have been principally focused at those areas where Switzerland County has the greatest needs, in the areas of medical and emergency facilities. Those areas that Switzerland County will need to respond to to ensure easy integration of this development into the community, such as infrastructure and roads. We've also put together a revenue bonus, a means by which we can put extra money into the community dependent on the size of our revenues.

Over the five-year period, over and above those amounts that were paid by the taxes mandated by the statute, the county will benefit in the region of \$7 million, schools will see benefits of between three and three and a half

million dollars over a five-year period, and other organizations within the community will benefit from within three and a half to \$4 million. And as for employment, one thousand direct full time equivalent jobs, annual payroll of \$22 million, and proven training programs that will bring people real opportunities for real jobs in a real industry. These are programs that we at Century Casinos have developed over many years of experience working in different countries, working in areas with no existing gaming infrastructure to bring those skills to the people who will then develop a future and a career in the gaming industry.

At Century Casinos, we're proud of our record with minorities and female recruitment.

Currently Century Casinos has in the region of 44 percent of its employees from minority groups. 48 percent of our employees are women, many of them in senior and executive management positions. To assist us in integrating the question of women-owned businesses, minority-owned businesses, achieving the right level of penetration for



opportunity in those areas, we will be working with Britt Wagner of Wagner & Coe, and they will be specializing in identifying women-owned businesses, qualified minority-owned businesses, and assessing our ability to meet the target set. We will be establishing appropriate goals in the area of hiring and putting together compliance programs to make sure that those are met.

We believe that this operation has the capability to be running by the end of this year. As to the specific suitability, at end of June or early July, we believe that with a temporary riverboat and our readily permitable and developable site, we can start operations by the end of 1995.

I'd now like to introduce Henry
Silverman, chairman and chief executive of
Hospitality Franchise Systems, chairman and CEO of
National Gaming Corp.

MR. SILVERMAN: Thank you, and good morning. As James said, my name is Henry Silverman. I am the founder and largest shareholder and chair and CEO of both HFS, HFS

Gaming, and National Gaming Corp, or as Jack Thar would say, the dumb money is now in the room. I would like to say good morning to all of you and make a brief presentation about summarizing the strengths of HFS to show you what we do, in fact, bring to the table.

As Penzie has already told you, we are the world's largest hotel company, with seven hotel chains, over four thousand four hundred hotels, and close to four hundred and thirty thousand hotel rooms open and operating in the United States of America. We are a New York Stock Exchange listed company with about a two billion dollar market cap. Our debt is rated investment grade by both Moodys and Standards & Poore. The importance of that, for those of you who are financially sophisticated, you know that money becomes a commodity, but money (inaudible) and is always available.

As Penzie has told you, we service over a hundred and thirty million U.S. consumers annually in our hotel rooms, and, of course, as you know from our application, HFS remains

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contingently liable, behind National Gaming Corp, to supply the equity for this project, and our financial ability to do that is unparalleled by any other applicant.

National Gaming Corp, who is the direct participant in the project, is a company which we founded and spun off last year. It currently has about \$50 million of cash in the bank. But, as many of you know, we are closing on the acquisition of Par-A-Dice Casino in Peoria, Illinois, which is scheduled for June 20th, good Lord willing and the Illinois gaming board willing to meet that date. But it is scheduled for June 20th, and suffice it to say our 15 million dollar equity commission is, quote, in the bank. It

We additionally have lines of credit available to us, and we, simply with one phone call to Bankers Trust Company, arranged a hundred and fifty million dollar credit facility for the acquisition of the Par-A-Dice. As you can see, National Gaming has the cash on hand to provide the equity funding that's required for the Legends

Casino, as we agreed and represented to this commission continuously since our involvement with the project, which is almost two years ago.

Equally important is our track record of completing projects of far greater magnitude and frequently greater risks than our Switzerland

County venture.

million of bank financing over the past several years. Our team, HFS, NGC, and Century Casinos, has been together now some eighteen months. It's the same team we started with and we've played by your rules since the project's inception. We are ready, if you will award us a license, to be in the this project. On behalf of Pinnacle and its team, I encourage your favorable consideration to our application.

I would like to just summarize very quickly. The Legends of Indiana application provides ideal access to target markets, unrivaled marketing capacity, as you can see from the slides, strong operations and development expertise, and an attractive and stable

development, and a team ready, willing, and able to start. Thank you, very much, for your consideration.

(WHEREUPON, a slide presentation was viewed, text follows:)

expertise, HFS Gaming has the marketing strength,
National Gaming Corporation has the financial
resources. Together they have the capability to
realize the full potential of this opportunity, to
meet competitive challenges, and to maximize
long-term revenues for the state of Indiana. From
environmental and urban issues, to safety and
marketing accessibility, this is a superior site.
From community commitment to employment and
economic growth, this is an exceptional
development. From operational expertise to
marketing strength, this is an unequaled
opportunity for Switzerland County and Indiana.

MR. KLINEMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. KLINEMAN: I think we'll take about a 15 minute break right now and we'll come back

1 here in 15 minutes.

(A recess was had.)

MR. KLINEMAN: Thank you, very much, for your presentation. I guess as of this morning you have made available to the commission the development agreement between Pinnacle Gaming Development Corporation and Switzerland County, and, frankly, we've not had a chance to review it. If we have questions about it, we might have to defer those questions and submit them to you in some manner before we conclude the proceedings concern the southeast.

I would start off getting into the traffic question. We saw your graphic presentation of the circles coming together and all arriving at the site, et cetera, and your drive times. I guess my first question would be: The drive times which have been computed, I presume they are computed based upon the way the little red circles run around the map. Is that correct?

MR. FORBES: The red circles on the map there indicated principally the volumes that would

be coming from any particular direction, so the density of those circles generally demonstrated those factors, showing that we had in excess of 70 percent of our visitors coming through the I-71 corridor, an additional 5 percent coming up through Carrollton, Kentucky, 20 percent coming up the Indiana shore line through Madison, and just 5 percent coming down through Lawrenceburg.

MR. KLINEMAN: And could you briefly describe the nature of the highways, particularly the ones that you are going to rely upon pretty heavily in Kentucky, the cut off that goes to Warsaw from the north and then, of course, the highway which in your map would accommodate the people coming from the south of 71?

MR. FORBES: What I'd like to do is to bring on James Klausmeier, who did a lot of those studies for us and did the evaluation for us, and perhaps he could give you more technically correct statements on this matter.

MR. KLINEMAN: That would be fine. I'm personally acquainted with him from another position that I hold in government.

MR. FORBES: Thank you.

MR. KLINEMAN: Welcome.

MR. KLAUSMEIER: Good morning. My name is James Klausmeier. I am a partner in the firm of Pflum, Klausmeier & Gehrum, consultants. We have offices in the Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and the Cleveland areas, and we provide services throughout the Midwest.

Yes, it was our firm that helped to create the graphic that you saw, Mr. Chairman. My staff and I spent several pleasant days in southern Indiana driving those routes, and the driving times reflect the actual stop watch time from the site to the interstates, and then from the interstates on we used the posted speed limits to calculate those various runs, so we feel they accurately reflect the actual driving times.

Unlike some of the other sites in and along the river in southern Indiana, this one is located particularly well along the flattest and straightest spot of State Road 156 along the river, and it's within, within two miles of the Markland Bridge, which is going to be a principle

way of ingress and egress to the site. As we -as you know, if you've been there, there's a
partial interchange at either end of that bridge
which serves the traffic well, and then as we move
up the hills of northern Kentucky to I-71, we find
two lane roads that are hilly and curvy and, but
it's less than ten miles from, from the valley,
eight miles, actually, from Warsaw up to the top
of the hill.

We have counseled our client to pay particular attention in working with the state highway agencies on both sides of the river to upgrade pavement markings, signs, to develop an incident management plan to detect and respond to any incident that might happen along the roadways that are critical to serving this site, whether it's a simple flat tire or a, or an accident. There must be an operational plan in effect to take care of incidents like that. So we're concerned about advising our client about the safety and operational issues on some of these roads that are of concern to you. This particular site, as I said, is particularly well suited and

has a minimum amount of those concerns compared to some of the other sites.

MR. KLINEMAN: I particularly, and I don't know whether it's a designated numbered highway or not, but this so-called cut off from Cincinnati into Warsaw, how long of a stretch is that? What's the character of that road and what's the condition of that road?

MR. KLAUSMEIER: From the interchange down to Warsaw?

MR. KLINEMAN: Correct.

MR. KLAUSMEIER: I would characterize it as a rural two lane road. Much of it is marked for no passing lanes. It's in fair to good condition. We feel that, once again, the highway agencies and our client should work with the highway agencies to upgrade some of the safety features along that road, simple things like edge striping, center lines, and high reflectivity and traffic signs to clearly direct patrons to and from the site so they can get there and return home safely.

MR. KLINEMAN: Is it as wide as a normal

two lane state road? 1 MR. KLAUSMEIER: Yes, sir. It's 22 to 2 24 feet in width. 3 MR. KLINEMAN: Does it have a 4 5 designation, if you know? Is it a county highway? Is that it? 6 7 MR. KLAUSMEIER: Yes. It is a, it is a Kentucky marked route. 455, I believe it is. 8 MR. KLINEMAN: So who would have 9 10 jurisdiction over that, the county in Kentucky or 11 the state highway department? 12 MR. KLAUSMEIER: I would expect in 13 Indiana, like in Indiana, both agencies would have 14 something to say about it. MR. KLINEMAN: Okay. And then the other 15 16 cut off, the one that you indicated would be for 17 the Louisville traffic which is coming from the south? 18 19 That one interchanges MR. KLAUSMEIER: 20 -- there's an interchange known as the Sparta 21 interchange, and also we would expect some of 22 these patrons from Louisville to perhaps get off

at Carrollton and come up U.S. 42 along the river,

and some of our traffic assignments reflect that 1 pattern as well. U.S. 42, between Carrollton and 2 the Markland Bridge, has been upgraded guite a bit 3 because of the business and industrial development 4 5 along the river between Carrollton and the 6 Markland Bridge, and that's what's driving the 7 interest in Kentucky to build a new road from U.S. 8 42 up to I-71. MR. KLINEMAN: We've heard about that. 9 10 We were down in Switzerland County. You know, 11 it's a definite possible maybe, I guess would be 12 the best way to put it. 13 MR. KLAUSMEIER: That's right. 14 just a matter of money. 15 MR. KLINEMAN: Have you gone up 156 to 16 56 and into Cincinnati in that direction and 17 evaluated that route? 18 MR. KLAUSMEIER: Yes, sir. We have 19 driven that. 20 MR. KLINEMAN: And are you familiar with 21 the plans to five lane 56 in Dearborn County? 22 MR. KLAUSMEIER: Absolutely.

familiar with it.

MR. KLINEMAN: And what do you think that construction will do to the traffic coming in to Ohio County?

MR. KLAUSMEIER: Well, you're speaking of U.S. 50 in Lawrenceburg, and that's fine there, but it does nothing for State Road 156.

MR. KLINEMAN: Right.

MR. KLAUSMEIER: It goes along the river and following the curves and ups and downs of the river bank.

MR. KLINEMAN: Okay. But the construction of 50, I think you're right, in Dearborn County, where they are starting supposedly with the letting this July to upgrade that to five lanes.

MR. KLAUSMEIER: That's correct.

MR. KLINEMAN: Yes. And have you evaluated what that would do to the flow of traffic coming towards Ohio County?

MR. KLAUSMEIER: Well, yes. As I mentioned, it will be helpful through Lawrenceburg to improve. There's particular concern along that segment that's being improved with left turns

bottling up the through traffic, and what they are 1 doing is enabling a center left turn lane to be 2 installed which would remove the left turn 3 vehicles. So that will improve the operating 4 5 efficiency of that segment. Nevertheless, we still have the long segment on down into Rising 6 7 Sun and along the river. MR. KLINEMAN: Okay. Back to the 8 9 Markland Dam south into Kentucky, which is your 10 major access as you show along your graphs. 11 MR. KLAUSMEIER: Yes. 12 MR. KLINEMAN: What is the drive time 13 from 71 up to the Markland Dam? 14 MR. KLAUSMEIER: From 71 to the Markland 15 Dam? It's approximately ten miles. 16 MR. KLINEMAN: And that's the south leg 17 or the north leg? I guess there's differences, isn't there? 18 19 MR. KLAUSMEIER: To the bridge. 20 MR. KLINEMAN: To the bridge? 21 MR. KLAUSMEIER: Yes. 22 MR. KLINEMAN: From 71, if you're coming

from Cincinnati, you would go up on this rural

1	road through Warsaw to the edge of the dam. What
2	would be that approximate drive time?
3	MR. KLAUSMEIER: Well, you're going to
4	make me do some mental arithmetic. It's about ten
5	miles. I would guess the average driving speed
6	would be 40 miles an hour, so that would make it
7	maybe 10 minutes, 15 minutes, something like that.
8	MR. KLINEMAN: It's a total of ten miles
9	from the interchange of 71 to the Markland Dam
10	MR. KLAUSMEIER: To the bridge, yes.
11	MR. KLINEMAN: coming from the north
12	and approximately the same coming from the south?
13	MR. KLAUSMEIER: To I-71?
14	MR. KLINEMAN: Yes.
15	MR. KLAUSMEIER: Yes, yeah.
16	MR. KLINEMAN: Okay. And you say you
17	drove those with a stop watch during what time
18	period?
19	MR. KLAUSMEIER: That was during a
20	weekday afternoon.
21	MR. KLINEMAN: Okay. Particularly light
22	traffic then? No work traffic?
23	MR. KLAUSMEIER: I would guess it was



1	around 3:00 to 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon.
2	MR. KLINEMAN: Okay. Was there light
3	traffic that day?
4	MR. KLAUSMEIER: I wouldn't, I would
5	characterize it as probably a little less than a
6	peak hour. Peak hour in that area is usually
7	around, from 4:00 to 6:00 in the evening.
8	MR. KLINEMAN: Uh-huh. Anyone else have
9	anything on this particular subject?
10	(No response from the commission.)
11	MR. KLINEMAN: Okay. Well, thank you.
12	Questions?
13	MS. BOCHNOWSKI: Okay. I have several
14	questions. One is in regard to Mrs., how do you
15	pronounce your name, Faestel?
16	MS. FAESTEL: Faestel.
17	MS. BOCHNOWSKI: Faestel. Now, you are
18	a hundred percent owner of The Benefit Group; is
19	that correct?
20	MS. FAESTEL: I'm Catherine Faestel,
21	Casino Development Corporation.
22	MS. BOCHNOWSKI: So you're a hundred
23	percent owner?

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MS. FAESTEL: Yes.

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: And your percentage of ownership of Pinnacle is 5 percent?

MS. FAESTEL: 5 percent ownership;
that's correct.

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: Okay. What concerns me is that we got personal financial disclosure information from you, as you needed to do, but it occurs to me from the information that I've been reading that your husband is extremely involved in your business although in name you are a hundred percent owner.

MS. FAESTEL: I am a hundred percent owner and he's president.

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: I understand that, I understand that. But during conversation with our investigators, your husband was the one who answered the questions, seemed to have an interest. And you are married, and it occurs to me that maybe we're missing some information here. I want to make sure that this isn't in your name in order -- we have information that you had some financial difficulties in the past, and I want to

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make sure that we have all the information we need. I don't want to be granting licenses without all the information that we need.

MS. FAESTEL: Certainly. I am the 100 percent owner. I started the company in 1989. I saw the potential of the gaming industry and where it could go nation wide. We began very strongly with casinos in 1991, when Colorado first passed the gaming laws and made gaming allowed in Central City, Black Hawk, and Cripple Creek. At that time, David was still involved with the oil and gas industry, was winding that business down, and he joined my firm at that time, in approximately 1991. And since then casinos in that area, in Central City and Black Hawk mainly, along with Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, have been the focus of the Casino Development Corporation. We do work together. He is the president. We work at it full time. I don't think you're missing any information.

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: Okay. I, it just concerns me when, you know, that sometimes things are put in different people's names for a



particular purpose.

MS. FAESTEL: No. There's no purpose here. It was my company to start with. He joined my company.

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: Okay. Thank you.

MS. FAESTEL: You're welcome.

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: Anybody else?

MR. KLINEMAN: Yeah. Tell me, what does your company do and what is the track record? What has it done in the past?

MS. FAESTEL: My company provides the real estate development services.

MR. KLINEMAN: What does that mean?

MS. FAESTEL: Only the land-based development. We do not, we are not building the boat, we are not responsible for the boat. We will take care of the, we coordinate the engineering, the design, the land options, as you said in the beginning. We will put all of this together in developing and coordinating the building, the construction of the facility, of the land-based operation.

MR. KLINEMAN: You're not an architect

1	or an engineer?
2	MS. FAESTEL: No. We coordinate all of
3	those.
4	MR. KLINEMAN: And you do that, have
5	done it in other instances for what kind of
6	consideration?
7	MS. FAESTEL: As I indicated a moment
8	ago, with other, with casinos in the Colorado
9	area. We were responsible for the coordination
10	and the development of a casino in Central City.
11	We've been in the past involved with other real
12	estate, before being involved with riverboats and
13	casinos, in the area of shopping centers,
14	apartment projects. This is just
15	MR. KLINEMAN: Well, are you a licensed
16	real estate broker in the State of Indiana?
17	MS. FAESTEL: David is a licensed real
18	estate broker in the states of Colorado and
19	Illinois. A broker, yes.
20	MR. KLINEMAN: And are you a licensed
21	broker in any state?
22	MS. FAESTEL: I am not a broker, no.
23	MR. KLINEMAN: Do you hold any

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professional license at all? 1 MS. FAESTEL: Not a professional one. 2 MR. KLINEMAN: I'm not talking about a 3 driver's license. 4 MS. FAESTEL: No. 5 6 (Laughter.) MR. KLINEMAN: And did you -- what did 7 you do for this project? 8 MS. FAESTEL: For this project, we began 9 10 with this project in, well, two years ago, a 11 little over two years ago, before the referendum And at that time we worked with the county 12 began. 13 and with the city of Vevay and then went on to 14 pass the referendum, work with the referendum, set up the options for the land. Then we were 15 16 involved with the preliminary design work of the 17 project. MR. KLINEMAN: Could you tell me what 18 19 you mean by setting up the options for the land? 20 MS. FAESTEL: Secured the options. MR. KLINEMAN: You went out to the 21 22 people who owned the ground --

MS. FAESTEL: That's correct.

1	MR. KLINEMAN: and got the options,
2	secured the options?
3	MS. FAESTEL: That's correct, sir.
4	MR. KLINEMAN: Was it you or was it
5	David?
6	MS. FAESTEL: That was David.
7	MR. KLINEMAN: Okay. And were you
8	you say you were also involved in what other
9	aspects of this particular project?
10	MS. FAESTEL: We were involved
11	extensively with Kuhlman Design in the
12	architectural design of the project, the overall
13	design of the project.
14	MR. KLINEMAN: Okay. And who was
15	involved in that aspect of it? Was it David or
16	was it you?
17	MS. FAESTEL: It was both of us.
18	MR. KLINEMAN: And was it 50 percent
19	each or was it 60-40 or what percentage?
20	MS. FAESTEL: I would say it was more
21	David than it was myself. I have been involved
22	with the project from the beginning also.
23	MR. KLINEMAN: You still, we still get



back -- this is the problem that we are having:
We still get back to the feeling that David is the
majority of this company and that you are
basically a nominee, and if that's where we are,
we need all the information that we, that has been
required of you on David also. We just need it,
and we need it like yesterday.

MS. FAESTEL: If there's any more information that we can give you on either one of us, we'll be more than happy to give you anything. We have cooperated with the investigators and answered all of the questions and given them all of the information that they, that they've asked for; and if there's anything else, we will be glad to give you anything.

MR. KLINEMAN: And in connection with this particular project, have you received any compensation other than this 5 percent interest that your company is to receive from Pinnacle? Have you been paid any money?

MS. FAESTEL: We have been paid for expenses in the beginning of the project. We were paid for some of the travel expenses, that kind of

1	thing, and we have been paid for compensation for
2	agreements that we have worked out with Century
3	casinos.
4	MR. KLINEMAN: What do you mean by that?
5	MS. FAESTEL: Assignments of the, of the
6	leases, of the land options.
7	MR. KLINEMAN: Who paid you for that?
8	MS. FAESTEL: Century Casinos.
9	MR. KLINEMAN: Did the land owners pay
10	you anything for those options, for representing
11	the people in connection with those options?
12	MS. FAESTEL: The land owners have not.
13	MR. KLINEMAN: Okay. But Century did?
14	MS. FAESTEL: Yes, uh-huh. That was in
15	the agreement that we had with Century.
16	MR. KLINEMAN: Is there an agreement?
17	MS. FAESTEL: Yes. With we have
18	extensive agreements with Century, in complete
19	satisfaction to both Century and to Casino
20	Development.
21	MR. KLINEMAN: And do we have a copy of
22	that agreement?
23	MR. THAR: We do have.

1	MR. KLINEMAN: Okay. Does anyone have
2	any other questions along these lines?
3	MR. THAR: I do.
4	MR. MILCAREK: And I do.
5	MR. KLINEMAN: Okay. Go ahead.
6	MR. MILCAREK: Did you have a business
7	called Cousin Jack's Real Estate?
8	MS. FAESTEL: Yes.
9	MR. MILCAREK: Did you hold a real
10	estate license for that company?
11	MS. FAESTEL: I do not own a real estate
12	license, no. I do not hold one.
13	MR. MILCAREK: Did you have a real
14	estate license when you owned that company?
15	MS. FAESTEL: No, I did not.
16	MR. THAR: I'd like to return to the
17	same area of questions that Mr. Klineman and Ms.
18	Bochnowski and Mr. Milcarek have been asking you
19	about, and I want to preface that with this: The
20	purpose of your background information is to
21	determine who the real party of interest is in any
22	given ownership industry of the Casino
23	Development, and, unfortunately, in our

investigation it appears that while you own 100 percent of Casino Development Corporation, the company is really operated and run by your husband. Do you disagree with that observation?

MS. FAESTEL: Yes, I do.

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MR. THAR: What specifically is it that you do that your husband doesn't do?

MS. FAESTEL: I am involved with the company on a day-to-day basis, all day, entirely, full time. We do work as a team. He does, he works in the company a lot. He's a broker, as I mentioned before. He has an extensive real estate background. We just, we don't -- we don't do the same things, if that's what you're asking me. We just both work together on the project, projects, exclusively.

MR. THAR: The investigators have reported to us that when they interviewed you and your husband with regard to Casino Development Corporation that all questions were either answered by him or you specifically deferred the answer to the question to him, whether in person or on the phone. Would you agree or disagree with

1 that assessment?

MS. FAESTEL: I would disagree that he answers all questions. No, he does not. I answer questions also.

MR. THAR: During the course of the background investigation, discussion was had in relationship to some of the past businesses that you may have had in relationship to the controlling interest in Casino Development Corporation, and it was indicated that from a given point of a bankruptcy, that your husband stated that all property was from then on to be placed in your name, businesses would be listed under his name, stock ownership of all business would be controlled and owned by you. Do you agree or disagree with that statement?

MS. FAESTEL: There was never a bankruptcy that was filed.

MR. THAR: Not with regard to Casino

Development Corporation but prior bankruptcy with

regard to you and your husband.

MS. FAESTEL: We never filed bankruptcy.

I definitely disagree.

MR. THAR: You never had a company that went bankrupt?

MS. FAESTEL: David had a company previously that was put into involuntary bankruptcy, which, if you would like him to answer any questions on that, he would be more than glad to. I had nothing to do with that company at all.

MR. THAR: We are not concerned about the bankruptcy. What we are concerned about is the background investigation seems to indicate that stock was placed in your name not due to your expertise but to avoid any future loss of assets and that the company is really your husband's.

MS. FAESTEL: No.

MR. THAR: In fact, in a conversation I had with your husband, he referred to it as his company, and when the lawsuit was filed between CDC and Century Casino, he referred to it as a lawsuit that he decided that had to be brought.

We have a problem that while you appear to be the 100 percent or you are on paper the 100 percent owner, that that's not in truth how the company is. Do you wish to realign that stock

1	ownership?
2	MS. FAESTEL: No, I do not wish to
3	realign the stock ownership. I own it 100
4	percent. I own it and am 100 percent involved in
5	this company. We are married and we are a team,
6	but I own the company and I don't want to change
7	that.
8	MR. THAR: Okay.
9	MS. FAESTEL: I have no plans to change
10	that.
11	MR. THAR: I'll take that as your
12	answer. Thank you.
13	MS. BOCHNOWSKI: Would your husband be
14	willing to submit a financial disclosure such as
15	you yourself had to do?
16	MS. FAESTEL: Anything you want us to
17	do.
18	MS. BOCHNOWSKI: Would that be helpful?
19	MR. THAR: We'll have to discuss that
20	later.
21	MR. VOWELS: I just have a couple of
22	questions.
23	MS. FAESTEL: Sure.

1 MR. VOWELS: What is your husband's 2 educational background? 3 MS. FAESTEL: He has a master's in real 4 estate and finance with an emphasis in law. 5 MR. VOWELS: And your company is 6 essentially a real estate company that develops 7 options for the purchase of land; is that correct? 8 MS. FAESTEL: We do the real estate, all 9 of the real estate development for the project and have done it for many, many projects. 10 11 MR. VOWELS: Okay. I understand. And 12 my understanding is that your educational 13 background is that you have a bachelor's degree in 14 education and have been a school teacher. Is that 15 correct? 16 MS. FAESTEL: That's correct. 17 MR. VOWELS: And then from 1972, 18 February of 1972 through December of 1989, you 19 remained at home to raise your children. Is that 20 correct? 21 MS. FAESTEL: Yes. I was a full time 22 homemaker. I have been involved in and around

real estate throughout my life. I've been very

1 aware of real estate projects and involved in them 2 from that capacity but not full time with them. 3 was a full time homemaker and mother. I decided 4 at that time that that was the most important thing that I could do at that time in my life. 5 6 When my children were grown and in high school and 7 college, that is when I started my company. MR. VOWELS: All right. I don't think 8 9 any of us mean to put you on the spot here. just that there's a lot of people that want to 10 take us to the dance. So we don't have to 11 12 anything to worry about --13 MS. FAESTEL: I don't want to do that, 14 no. Okay. We have a lot of 15 MR. VOWELS: choices, is what I'm saying. 16 17 MS. FAESTEL: I understand that. 18 MR. VOWELS: Anything that gives us a 19 little bit of a catch we're very concerned about, 20 because we have a lot of other options. 21 MS. FAESTEL: Sure, I understand. 22 MR. VOWELS: Let me just read you

something here in the investigation. Mr. Thar

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stated this and I just want to read it to you verbatim and see if this is accurate. In the investigation it says: Further discussions with David and Catherine on their financial background disclosed that when they moved from Illinois to Colorado they had filed a business bankruptcy and had lost their home. Is that correct?

MS. FAESTEL: Never, never. As I stated a few moments ago, we never filed bankruptcy. We have never lost a home. We've lived in two homes. We had a home in Crystal Lake, Illinois, for fifteen years. We have a home in, excuse me, Colorado, which we have lived there now for ten years.

MR. VOWELS: How long have the two of you been married?

MS. FAESTEL: We've been married twenty-four years.

MR. VOWELS: And then it quotes your husband, it says: From that point on, David stated that all property was placed under Catherine's name, businesses were listed under David's name, and stock ownership of all

businesses would be controlled and owned by
Catherine. This would ensure that if any further
businesses failed, that only David would be liable
and Catherine would own the stock and would have
no liability if any business failed and,
therefore, would not have to worry about losing
their personal assets. Is that a accurate
statement?

MS. FAESTEL: I own the home for -- we had a prenuptial agreement that I would always own the home. That was my compensation for staying home, raising the children, being a full time homemaker. That was what I wanted, and we set that up in 1983 or '84, I believe it was. I own the home.

MR. VOWELS: You set it up when? In 1983?

 $\label{eq:MS.FAESTEL:} \textbf{MS. FAESTEL:} \quad \textbf{That I would always own}$ the home.

MR. KLINEMAN: Well, you said it was a prenuptial agreement.

MS. FAESTEL: I'm sorry. It was not a prenuptial agreement. We set it up in 1984, but,

1	I'm sorry, it was not a prenuptial agreement. It
2	was a nuptial, during our marriage. I wanted to
3	always own the home and we agreed to that. It has
4	nothing to do with business. It has nothing to do
5	with David's businesses. It was just something
6	that I wanted at that time and has continued.
7	MR. VOWELS: All right. So the home
8	are the other personal assets solely in your name
9	also?
10	MS. FAESTEL: If you're talking about
11	furniture and accessories in the home, yes.
12	MR. VOWELS: Automobiles?
13	MS. FAESTEL: No.
14	MR. VOWELS: Bank accounts?
15	MS. FAESTEL: I have my bank account,
16	David has his bank account, I have my company bank
17	account. Nothing is because of his businesses,
18	his previous businesses.
19	MR. VOWELS: Is David, does he have the
20	ability to sign checks for the company bank
21	account?
22	MS. FAESTEL: Yes, he does.

MR. VOWELS: Do you also?

1	MS. FAESTEL: Yes, I definitely do. I
2	believe it is not a good practice to just have one
3	person in the company to be able to sign the
4	checks.
5	MR. VOWELS: Who, in the normal course
6	of business, signs the majority of the checks?
7	MS. FAESTEL: I do.
8	MR. VOWELS: How many employees are
9	there in your business?
10	MS. FAESTEL: At this time it's just
11	David and I that are working together in the
12	company.
13	MR. VOWELS: I don't have any further
14	questions.
15	MR. KLINEMAN: You stated a minute ago
16	that David had certain degrees. Could you tell us
17	again the degrees and where they are from,
18	educational background?
19	MS. FAESTEL: He has a bachelor's degree
20	from Marquette University in English and history.
21	He has a master's degree in real estate and
22	finance with an emphasis in pre, in law, from the

University of Wisconsin in Madison.

MR. KLINEMAN: Okay.

2

MS. FAESTEL: And my degree is from Iowa

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State University.

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MR. KLINEMAN: The Cyclones.

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MS. FAESTEL: Pardon me? Oh, the

6

Cyclones. Yes, you're right, the Cyclones.

7

MR. THAR: Could you explain, please,

8

the reason for the lawsuit between CDC and

9

Pinnacle or with Century and the settlement, what

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caused the suit and how it's been settled?

11 12 MS. FAESTEL: The reason for the lawsuit

was a disagreement in the agreements that were,

13 14 that were set up between Century and Casino Development. And we did not interpret the

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agreements the same way. We felt that this was

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something that needed to be settled before this

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hearing. We tried to get it settled and it wasn't

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happening and, therefore, the lawsuit. We did get

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companies, completely rewrote the agreements to

it settled to complete satisfaction of both

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complete satisfaction of both companies, and it

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has completely been settled.

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MR. THAR: What was the settlement?

1	MS. FAESTEL: The amount of the
2	settlement?
3	MR. THAR: The amount of the settlement
4	and the terms of the settlement.
5	MS. FAESTEL: The amount of the
6	settlement was seventy-five thousand.
7	MR. THAR: And what other agreements
8	were reached? What is the, just explain to us
9	what the agreements were that were reached.
L O	MS. FAESTEL: The agreements were
11	between the two companies on the percentage of
12	ownership on the shareholders, the proxy that was
l 3	part of the agreement that we had given to Century
L 4	and have now had it returned.
l 5	MR. THAR: This is the first applicant
16	that we've had where a lawsuit has ensued prior to
L 7	the application between the interest holders of
L 8	the applicant. How do we know we're not going to
L9	continue to see these type of fights if you are to
20	get the license?
21	MS. FAESTEL: You won't see anything
22	happen between us anymore like this because the

agreements we have now are stated very

specifically. And if there was, if there was anything that came up, we have a means for arbitrating it now and it would not be settled legally with a lawsuit. It would be renegotiated through arbitration.

MR. THAR: Are there any other problems presently existing between CDC and Century?

MS. FAESTEL: There aren't any other problems. And I would also like to point out that through the time that we were trying to settle the former dispute, we were still working together very well, very closely throughout that time, on a daily basis --

MR. THAR: I understand that.

MS. FAESTEL: -- on this project.

MR. THAR: But you understand that the lawsuit was, in fact, filed.

MS. FAESTEL: Yes, it was.

MR. THAR: So you were unable to revolve some disagreement without going to the courts. So I want to know what kind of assurances you have for this licensing group that the people involved can get along.

MS. FAESTEL: We have it stated in the agreement that any dispute that would come up between us would be settled in arbitration. There will not be any more, any lawsuit that would be filed.

MR. THAR: James?

MR. FORBES: Yes, if I may just comment a little bit on the issue that you've raised there, Mr. Thar.

The original agreements between Century Casinos and Casino Development Corporation, then known as The Benefit Group, were put together during the mid or latter part of 1993 in the period as we started the application process. With the benefit of hindsight, it could be argued that the agreements that we put together at that stage reflected the circumstances that existed in the middle and towards the end of 1993.

Now, circumstances change progressively through the end of 1993 and through 1994, and we learned during the earlier part of this year that perhaps the way that those agreements had been originally drafted did not cover a number of

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issues that, of course, could not necessarily have been foreseen at the time that they were put together. As part of the settlement between the two companies, we've been able to much more comprehensively structure the agreements to make sure that, I believe and I believe this view is shared by Casino Development Corporation, that these agreements are now structured in a manner that we will not run the risk of having any misunderstandings over the interpretation of those agreements.

They are more comprehensive, they contain more mechanisms, not just in the settlement of disputes, but also concerning a number of other issues that will relate to the development process related to this project. So I think that we've come a long way in making sure that a situation like that doesn't occur again.

MR. THAR: In discussing the problems and final result of the lawsuit and in discussing the situation that resulted in the settlement, who did you primarily deal with, Catherine or David?

MR. FORBES: I dealt primarily on the

telephone with both of them; in face-to-face meetings, we had various meetings with the attorneys of Casino Development Corporation, and on occasion both parties were present, on occasion only Mr. Faestel was present.

MR. THAR: Okay.

MR. FORBES: At that time Mr. Faestel represented that he was representing Casino Development Corporation as the president.

MR. THAR: Fine.

MR. KLINEMAN: Anything further on this?

MR. THAR: Not on those two issues.

MR. KLINEMAN: Okay. I think we ought to just change a little bit and talk to Mr. Silverman, please.

Tell us a little bit about the spin off of NGC from HFS.

MR. SILVERMAN: Sometime in the summer to fall of 1994, our casino practice, which had begun initially by banking investments in casino projects for whom we were marketing, began to take on more of a developmental approach, i.e., we purchased land in Pittsburgh and Erie,

Pennsylvania, joined with the, as you know, joined with the Century group and Pinnacle on a series of other developments that we attempted in states which did not take on gaming.

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And as those things began to take form, our board and I concurred that that business was not consistent with the stated approach that HFS had espoused to our investors, our stock market holders. We are a highly predictable business which has grown at 56 percent a year since going public. It does not have the volatility of the Casino Development business, which, if one gets a license and is successful in constructing a casino, you can make a lot of money in a very short period of time; you can also, as Mississippi has shown many people, get a license and have the opportunity to lose a lot of money in a very short period of time; and the third thing that happens is you don't get a license and you've wasted a lot of capital on pursuing the license.

All of those were not objectives of the HFS shareholder constituency, so we determined to spin off National Gaming Corp, in which we

deposited all of the HFS assets in gaming, as well as \$50 million in cash, into a new publicly-owned company owned at that snapshot of time by the HFS shareholders known as National Gaming Corporation.

MR. KLINEMAN: And what is the relationship presently, particularly with focus on the allegation, or the representation would be a better way to put it, that HFS would guarantee whatever is needed in NGC?

MR. SILVERMAN: I don't think anyone has made that representation to you. In fact, I'm sure no one has made that representation to you. I certainly did not. I can speak specifically about the undertakings that HFS has with National Gaming Corp, and I can speak specifically about the undertakings with respect to this project, but I would not like the public record to reflect anything other than that.

MR. KLINEMAN: Why don't you tell us what the relationship is, if I've misinterpreted?

MR. SILVERMAN: When HFS bought out
National Gaming Corp, HFS agreed to provide a
seventy-five million dollar credit enhancement to

any financing which National Gaming Corp were to undertake for the purpose of building or buying casinos. That, in fact, is a linchpin of the hundred and fifty million dollar financing which National Gaming has secured from Banker's Trust with respect to the purchase of the Par-A-Dice.

MR. KLINEMAN: Excuse me. The seventy-five million dollar credit enhancement is part of the hundred and fifty million or not?

MR. SILVERMAN: It is. It is part of the hundred and fifty million dollar credit facility provided by Banker's Trust in connection with the purchase of Par-A-Dice casino in Peoria, Illinois.

With respect to this transaction, we and our partners at Century have agreed on funding mechanisms which, as you know, NGC is going to put up \$50 million of equity which, as you know, is sitting in our bank account, and we have also agreed, if necessary, to provide \$15 million in mezzanine financing at a rate of 18 percent.

MR. KLINEMAN: How much was that mezzanine financing?



1	MR. SILVERMAN: \$15 million in
2	MR. KLINEMAN: Fifteen?
3	MR. SILVERMAN: 1-5, fifteen million in
4	mezzanine financing at a rate of 18 percent, which
5	is, as you know, consistent with what you heard
6	here yesterday. And, if required, which I don't
7	believe it will be, to guarantee a portion of the
8	bank debt, of the senior bank debt of fees, that
9	begin at \$2 million in year one and go down to \$1
10	million in year five, at which point we would
11	expect the senior financing to have been repaid.
12	MR. KLINEMAN: Even though you say these
13	things might not be necessary, tell me what HFS or
14	NGC is willing to do to make the additional moneys
15	which absolutely will be necessary available? I
16	mean
17	MR. SILVERMAN: I just did that.
18	MR. KLINEMAN: other than write the
19	check.
20	MR. SILVERMAN: Well, I think I just
21	said that.
22	MR. KLINEMAN: We'll use our best

efforts is not something I can hold and feel real

1 good about.

MR. SILVERMAN: I don't mean to be argumentative, Commissioner, but I didn't use those words. I essentially said that NGC would provide, meaning they would write the check, and that HFS would guarantee the portion of the senior debt as is necessary to complete the project.

MR. KLINEMAN: And what is the corporate purpose that HFS would see in providing that?

MR. SILVERMAN: Well, there are two purposes: Purpose number one is that HFS would be paid a fee of \$2 million in year one going down to \$1 million in year five. As far as marketing services for this project, it would be paid 3 percent of gross gaming, effectively revenues, for providing marketing services, which would be, based upon our projections, another two and a half to three million dollars a year. So shareholders of HFS would obviously be benefiting from this transaction if it occurred.

MR. KLINEMAN: Okay. Does that cover all that's needed to build and operate this casino?

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MR. SILVERMAN: Yes.

2 MR. KLINEMAN: Do we have any plans 3 based upon all this putting the little pieces 4 together? Do we have all that we need?

> MR. SILVERMAN: What you need to build this concept, as Mr. Forbes identified, is \$70 million. You have \$15 million of equity, \$15 million in mezzanine financing, I would estimate about \$10 million of equipment that would be financed, and \$30 million of senior debt which would be supplied by your bank group if, in fact, that is required.

MR. KLINEMAN: And that totals \$70 million. Tell me what mezzanine financing is.

MR. SILVERMAN: Mezzanine financing typically is, as the name implies, the mezzanine between senior debt, which is typically provided by banks, and the equity, which is in effect common stock.

MR. KLINEMAN: And it bears 18 percent interest as a pay back program over some limited period of time?

MR. SILVERMAN: It obviously is

subordinated to the senior credit either as to interest but particularly as to principal until the senior credit has been extinguished, which is typically in five years. So the pay back on the mezzanine would generally start in year six. That would be the typical format.

MR. KLINEMAN: Anything else?

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: Not on that. But you stated that the project is a seventy million dollar project. Now, just next door we've heard of a ninety-nine million dollar project. Do you feel that this is, do you feel that you're a good competitor in front of us saying that a seventy million dollar project is adequate for this market?

MR. SILVERMAN: It's probably more than adequate. I mean, as you heard this morning, people can throw numbers at you. Being the high bidder and the most irresponsible bidder does not necessarily make the best economic decision for the county or for the state. I would only point out to you the state of Mississippi where a number of projects have been built which were, in fact,

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the most expensive project in a particular section of Mississippi, and only because of financial problems down the road, to be closed today. And I ask you what good does that do to the citizens of the State of Mississippi? And I will warn you, as an owner of the gaming scene now for a number of years, to be careful about only economic promises as opposed to economic delivery. Yeah, we think we would be very competitive, in fact.

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: And, in fact, your predictions of the number of people you will be having are like 20 percent lower, I believe, than some of the other people have predicted.

MR. SILVERMAN: Well, we would like to, we think that we are being realistic and I think, again, realism is a virtue in this business.

Again, I point you to a number of publicly-owned casino companies who have projected to their shareholders and their lenders and, of course, to the counties and states, a number of passengers that have been proven to be wildly optimistic with very severe consequences. I guess what I would say is don't believe everything you've heard.

Hopefully we will be able to show you and demonstrate that what we are telling you is, in fact, realistic; not optimistic but realistic.

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: Now, in the past -- you were talking about providing this financing or arranging for it, backing it. In years past you've had a negative cash flow. Now, I know recently you haven't, but do you feel that your company is strong enough to be able to back this kind of financing?

MR. SILVERMAN: Which company and which years?

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: Well, now, see, I'm so confused about all the different companies, but we have -- okay. Now here, I'll go back to it.

Okay, yeah. It was HFS and you're Century?

MR. SILVERMAN: No. I am, in fact, representing HFS. HFS has never had a negative cash flow and in 1990 --

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: Okay. No. It was Century who had the negative cash flow.

MR. SILVERMAN: Century is not who you are licensing with respect to the financial

wherewithal. With all due respect, Century is not the one --

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: And you are the ones who are backing this so I don't have to worry about the fact that they had a negative cash flow because you say you will --

MR. SILVERMAN: I can't tell you what to worry about and what not to worry about. But if your concern is for the equity or debt for the project, the answer is no. Century will provide the management expertise to develop the project, build the boat, manage the boat, and produce the revenues which we are all counting on.

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: Then it wouldn't concern you that they've had these negative cash flows in the past as far as the amount?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ SILVERMAN: No. We are a shareholder of Century Casino.

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: I think that's why I'm so confused, because everybody owns a little bit of this and that and, you know, it really makes it difficult for me to straighten it all out.

MR. SILVERMAN: Development companies

1	typically do run losses or negative cash flow
2	until they have developed the project and it is
3	producing revenues and positive cash flow. That's
4	not atypical.
5	MS. BOCHNOWSKI: And would that have
6	been the case, then, for Century?
7	MR. SILVERMAN: I believe it was.
8	MS. BOCHNOWSKI: That was during the
9	development phase of the project?
10	MR. SILVERMAN: That's correct. Century
l 1	recently, as you probably know from public
12	filings, has received a large infusion of cash
13	from the sale of their management contract of the
L 4	Crown Casino in New Orleans, and we're not
15	concerned at all about their financial abilities.
16	MS. BOCHNOWSKI: Or their management
17	abilities?
18	MR. SILVERMAN: We wouldn't be in this
19	project with them if we had any concerns about
20	either their financial or management ability.
21	MS. BOCHNOWSKI: Thank you.
22	MR. KLINEMAN: Your company doesn't
23	actually provide casino management?

1 MR. SILVERMAN: Again, which company, 2 sir, are you referring to? 3 MR. KLINEMAN: Well, you know, you pick 4 a company. 5 (Laughter.) MR. SILVERMAN: HFS does not provide 6 7 management services. We provide marketing 8 services. NGC in June will close its first 9 acquisition of the Par-A-Dice riverboat, at which point we will, in fact, manage that casino 10 11 project. 12 MR. KLINEMAN: Is there any prospect 13 that NGC will become the manager for Century 14 Casinos? MR. SILVERMAN: That is not contemplated 15 16 by the agreements we have filed with the commission. 17 MR. KLINEMAN: And what is your 18 19 relationship to -- and we talked about this yesterday, you probably weren't here -- the Alpha 20 21 Gulf Coast project, Bayou Caddy's Jubilee Casino? 22 MR. SILVERMAN: National Gaming Corp is

the first mortgagee on that project, and National

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Gaming Corp has a lien on, has a lien of roughly 1 \$7.7 million on the Bayou Caddy Company secured by 2 3 a first mortgage on a barge. HFS, through HFS Gaming, provides marketing services for that 4 5 project and receives a fee of 3 percent of 6 revenues. 7 MR. KLINEMAN: We had 4. Is that not 8 correct? That's incorrect. 9 MR. SILVERMAN: started out at 4 and is now 3 percent. 10 11 National Gaming Corp also loaned six hundred 12 thousand to purchase common shares of Alpha 13 Hospitality at \$14 a share. 14 MR. KLINEMAN: Okay. What does that do 15 to your relationship to the application which is 16 pending in Ohio County? 17 MR. SILVERMAN: It's irrelevant. 18 have no interest in the Ohio County application; 19 that's correct. 20 MR. KLINEMAN: You say you own stock in 21 Alpha Hospitality? 22 MR. SILVERMAN: We own warrants to No.

buy stock. The warrants are exercisable to

1	fourteen. The stock is at three. It's unlikely
2	they will be exercised. Even if exercised, it
3	would represent an ownership of roughly 4 or 5
4	percent of Alpha. We are not on the board.
5	MR. KLINEMAN: You are on the board?
6	MR. SILVERMAN: We are not. We have no
7	management or directorial responsibilities with
8	Alpha.
9	MR. KLINEMAN: And how did you come to
10	acquire these warrants?
11	MR. SILVERMAN: It was part of the
12	consideration for making the loan, which we did in
13	1993.
14	MR. KLINEMAN: Is that loan current?
15	MR. SILVERMAN: To the best of my
16	knowledge, yes.
17	MR. KLINEMAN: And are you aware of
18	financial difficulties that Bayou Caddy's had in
19	the last several years?
20	MR. SILVERMAN: Yes, I am.
21	MR. KLINEMAN: Were you involved in any
22	of the rewrites of any of their debts in order to
23	preserve that operation?

1	MR. SILVERMAN: No, I was not.
2	MR. KLINEMAN: And your loan was in
3	October of '93?
4	MR. SILVERMAN: I believe it closed in
5	December. I think the loan was committed to in
6	October of '93.
7	MR. KLINEMAN: Uh-huh. And it was
8	originally \$8 million but it's 7.7 now; is that
9	correct?
10	MR. SILVERMAN: Yes.
11	MR. KLINEMAN: And you have a first
12	mortgage on the barge?
13	MR. SILVERMAN: That's correct. In
14	Mississippi the boats don't cruise. As you know,
15	they are barges. It would be the equivalent of
16	being a first mortgagee on a riverboat if it were
17	here in Indiana.
18	MR. KLINEMAN: I see. And how is that
19	operation doing presently?
20	MR. SILVERMAN: Well, we are being paid
21	currently. I know because I receive copies of
22	materials, that it is performing below the
23	expectation of the owners.

1	MR. KLINEMAN: But you continue to draw,
2	on behalf of HFS, this 3 percent of the gross
3	gaming receipts; correct?
4	MR. SILVERMAN: Yes; that's correct.
5	MR. KLINEMAN: And when did it get
6	modified from 4 percent to 3?
7	MR. SILVERMAN: The original agreement
8	was always scheduled to go to 3 percent, I
9	believe, this year, in 1995. It operated by
10	operation of it was reduced by operational
11	contract.
12	MR. KLINEMAN: So it was not as a result
13	of an accommodation
14	MR. SILVERMAN: No; that's correct.
15	MR. KLINEMAN: for Alpha?
16	MR. SILVERMAN: That's correct.
17	MR. KLINEMAN: This intertwining
18	concerns me a little bit, and is there anything
19	that I need to know about what I'll call the
20	intertwining? You've said that the maximum amount
21	of stock that you could own in Alpha Hospitality
22	would be 4 to 5 percent as a result of the

exercising of the warrants, but you don't intend

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to exercise them at the present time. Is there any other intertwining between you and Alpha Hospitality that I should know about?

MR. SILVERMAN: You should know that the principals of Alpha Hospitality also manage and own about 24 Days Inn hotels, who are franchisees of our, "ours" being HFS. They are among twenty-seven hundred and twenty franchisees, and they represent less than 1 percent of our franchisee base, but they are, in fact, customers of HFS.

For the record, I want to state that we have spent extensive amount of time and effort, both in dialog with your staff as well as a lot of legal fees here in the State of Indiana, making sure that all of our what you would call intertwinings met your statutory requirements. The only party of interest that we are, the only party of interest with us is, in fact, Century Casinos and our investment in Pinnacle.

MR. KLINEMAN: Well, you know, I'm asking these questions because we are the commission. And I appreciate everything that

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1 you've worked on with the staff, but we need to 2 make a public record here of what's going on. And 3 what you've told the staff is good and we want full disclosure to our staff, but we also need to 4 make a public record. So if I ask something 5 6 that's already been gone over by your people and 7 your legal experts with the staff, it's because we want to make a public record. 8 MR. SILVERMAN: I understand. 9 10 MR. KLINEMAN: Okay. Anybody else have 11 anything along these lines? Those lines, yes. Does the 12 MR. THAR: 13 situation in Mississippi in any way affect NGC's 14 ability to perform in Indiana? MR. SILVERMAN: No, it does not. 15 MR. THAR: And what are the terms of the 16 marketing agreement in Indiana between Pinnacle 17 18 and is it HFS or HFS Gaming Corp? 19 MR. SILVERMAN: It's 3 percent of 20 The marketing fee payable to HFS Gaming revenue.

MR. SILVERMAN: I can't recall. I think

For what period of time?

is 3 percent of revenues.

MR. THAR:

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1	it's for ten years. It's either for five years
2	with five years renewal or ten years. I can't
3	recall.
4	MR. THAR: Have you entered into
5	MR. SILVERMAN: Sorry. It's for the
6	life of the license. I beg your pardon.
7	MR. THAR: Well, okay. So the first one
8	is for five years and then it's annually
9	thereafter?
10	MR. SILVERMAN: Yes.
11	MR. THAR: And always at 3 percent?
12	MR. SILVERMAN: Yes.
13	MR. THAR: Has a similar arrangement
14	been entered into with regard to the respective
15	purchase of Par-A-Dice?
16	MR. SILVERMAN: Actually, the fee with
17	respect to Par-A-Dice by contract is 4 percent of
18	revenues, or it's the higher, let me make it
19	clear, it's the higher of 4 percent of revenues or
20	20 percent of stock, whichever is greater.
21	MR. THAR: For what period of time?
22	MR. SILVERMAN: Twenty-five years.
23	MR. THAR: Do you know whether or not

that's being questioned by the Illinois Gaming Commission as something that they are looking fondly upon?

MR. SILVERMAN: Yes, I do know that, because I do know that last week the Illinois Gaming Commission has asked us to try to, they have in their statute that all supplier contracts, as HFS Gaming would have to be licensed as a supplier in Illinois, all supplier contracts have to be at fair market value, and they've asked us for some help in establishing that this is, in fact, a fair market value arrangement.

MR. THAR: Would you be able to share that with us?

MR. SILVERMAN: Yes, we would.

MR. THAR: During the course of the presentation, it was indicated, and I missed it on the slides, but there was a slide with regard to the budget and it showed marketing advertising of a budget of 8- to \$9 million. Is that annually or over five years?

MR. SILVERMAN: That's on an annual basis. That would come out of, obviously, our

1	revenues.
2	MR. THAR: And then two lines down from
3	that it had HFS marketing and I missed the
4	numbers.
5	MR. SILVERMAN: I believe, James, if I'm
6	correct, it was two and a half to three million,
7	which is perhaps the 3 percent of estimated
8	revenues that I mentioned earlier.
9	MR. THAR: The two point five to three
10	million is an approximation of what the 3 percent
11	would be or is the 3 percent in addition to that
12	figure?
13	MR. SILVERMAN: No. That is, in fact,
14	the 3 percent.
15	MR. THAR: Okay. So you do have a
16	marketing advertisement budget in addition to the
17	marketing that is to be provided by HFS?
18	MR. SILVERMAN: Correct.
19	MR. THAR: That's all I have.
20	MR. VOWELS: I have a couple of
21	questions. This morning we had a development
22	agreement submitted to us between Pinnacle and

Switzerland County. Are you familiar with that?

MR. SILVERMAN: No, I'm not.

MR. VOWELS: You'll just have to take my word on it. As I go through this, and we just got it this morning so I haven't been able to go through it in much detail, but one thing that does appear in here is numbers are based upon, are flat numbers rather than percentages.

Would you agree that it makes since that those numbers were reached based upon projected gross revenues or projected incomes from this boat?

MR. SILVERMAN: Since I'm not familiar with the agreement, why don't I let Mr. Forbes answer that question, if I may. Is that all right with you, Mr. Commissioner?

MR. VOWELS: Let's just assume that and go forward one more step. The numbers that you've given us, and you've warned us not to believe everything we hear and I appreciate that, but if these conservative numbers that have been given to us are actually low ball numbers rather than any public incentives here based upon percentages, isn't it possible that if Pinnacle earns a lot

more money than what appears in their proposal and projections, that they are going to be in a very good position, based upon these low ball numbers?

MR. SILVERMAN: I certainly hope so.

We, we represent public companies, and I certainly hope this project is successful.

MR. VOWELS: And, so, numbers that would be, the incentives given to the locals in trusts paid for parks, that sort of thing, would be based upon the low ball numbers rather than the actual numbers?

MR. SILVERMAN: No, I didn't say that.

I think what I said was that our projections were realistic; not low ball, to use you're phrase, and not overly optimistic. And the payments to what you refer to as the locals would be, in fact, based on realistic estimates.

MR. VOWELS: So in a couple of years, if the attendance numbers and revenue numbers are much higher than what we see today, then the locals could renegotiate this agreement?

MR. SILVERMAN: I would suspect, based on my experience in gaming, that would, in fact,



occur.

MR. VOWELS: That's happened in other places?

MR. SILVERMAN: It certainly has. It's happening right now in the State of Illinois.

There is a proposal to increase the gaming tax from 20 to 25 percent just as a . . .

MS. FULLER: My name is Rhonda Fuller, attorney for Pinnacle. I wanted to identify that in the development agreement there are certain funds and grants that are up front fixed contributions, the \$400,000 for relocating the 4H facility, \$25,000 to establish restrooms in the Vevay river front park, among others. However, there are ongoing contributions that are based upon a sliding percentage scale. So, in effect, if Pinnacle does exceed its projections, which we certainly hope that happens, the county will benefit even more than we have estimated.

MR. VOWELS: Can you give me an example of the sliding scale?

MR. FORBES: The discretionary distributions, discretionary in that it's over and

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above those levels in the statutes, are based on a percentage of gross gaming revenues and fall into two categories: One category of payments that will come from a share of gross gaming revenue that will go direct to the county government, to the Switzerland County Council, and another share that will go through what we've named the Pinnacle Trust, which will be disbursed between the school board, as a principal beneficiary, the towns of Vevay, Patriot, and another beneficiary being the Switzerland -- the Vevay-Switzerland County Foundation.

The way that we structured those is that we were clearly concerned that if revenues really fall way below our projections, we needed to ensure the operation wasn't significantly hurt by the level of those payments to the county. On the other hand, if the level of revenues significantly exceeds our projections, we certainly want to share those benefits with the county, so that they are in a way in a partnership with us. If times are bad, then we're sharing the burden; when times are good, we're sharing the success.

And we've geared that by having effectively three different rates, so that for the first forty million of gross gaming revenues, adjusted gross receipts, I apologize, that we make, then the Switzerland County government itself will receive, I believe it's 1.3 --

MR. VOWELS: On Page 5, Paragraph 4.2.

MR. FORBES: Thank you. 1.3 percent of the annual adjusted gross receipts will be paid, up to forty million, will be paid to the county.

MR. VOWELS: This is, this is, there's a Pinnacle Land Trust; is that correct?

MR. FORBES: That's a separate issue.

That's a separate mechanism. There are two
mechanisms: One that makes payments directly to
the county, the entities, Switzerland County

Council, and a second mechanism which is called
the Pinnacle Trust which has the ability to make
disbursements or has a mechanism to make
disbursements to other organizations within the
community.

MR. VOWELS: Isn't this 1.3 percent figure that you read me, aren't those annual lease

payments on that sliding scale that are paid to that trust on Page 4?

MR. FORBES: If you'll just excuse me for a moment, I want to separate the county from the land trust. Would you like me to address the land trust first or the county?

MR. VOWELS: I'm just trying to figure out how much of this is based upon actual percentages of your gross revenue or whatever revenue.

MR. FORBES: We've indicated that our contribution to the county to assist us in getting the project off the ground, or to upgrade their emergency facilities, to address some of the road issues, that we were in agreement with the county making available to them substantial amounts of money prior to the commencement of operation.

Now, these amounts, to \$1.9 million for emergency facilities, \$1.9 million associated with the traffic and infrastructure improvements, \$400,000 to the 4H Fairground Association, and other minor elements, those are made before we start operating. As soon as we start operating,

then we continue to make contributions into the community. In one direction, through direct payments to the Switzerland County Council as a percentage of adjusted gross receipts over and above that mandated by the statute and the code, and also another payment through the Pinnacle trust in the form of a land lease, and I'll be happy to go through the background to that, in the form of a trust with a mechanism that it could then disburse there payments to the school board, for example, which is part of the mechanism, the towns of Vevay and Patriot, and the Vevay-Switzerland County Foundation.

Now, those payments are a share of revenue. 1.3 percent for the first forty million of revenue -- the scale changes. 1.3 for the first forty million, one point -- excuse me, I need to refer to my notes. 1.625 for that amount between forty and eighty million, and 1.95 percent for that amount over eighty million of annual adjusted gross receipts. That's funds that go to the county directly.

The Pinnacle trust receives a separate

1 share of revenues, again based on adjusted gross 2 receipts, again based on the success of revenue or 3 the turnover of the facility, and the trust will receive and will be structured as a land lease 4 5 payment, but the trust will -- because we will 6 donate part of the land, the development land, to 7 the trust, then we will pay a lease payment to the trust, and it's a mechanism by which money can be 8 9 channeled to the school board, to the Switzerland, 10 the Vevay-Switzerland County Foundation, and the 11 towns of Patriot and Vevay, and those percentages 12 are 1.25 percent for the first \$40 million of 13 adjusted gross receipts in that agreement, 1.5 14 percent for those amounts between forty million 15 and eighty million in adjusted gross receipts, and 16 1.75 million in adjusted gross receipts over the 17 eighty million.

So, in effect, it's a discretionary commitment that we have made to share the revenue, the adjusted gross receipts, between these two bodies. That commitment varies between two and a half to three and a half percent of adjusted gross receipts each year.

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MR. VOWELS: And this is based upon if there's no changes in the state statute in reference to a gaming tax and as long as federal government opposes no gaming tax?

MR. FORBES: What we discussed there and agreed with the county is that it was appropriate, again in the spirit of sharing the burden and sharing the rewards and success, that we would have an ability, then, to adjust those payments to the beneficiary groups, not to completely offset any changes in structure by any means, but to share a small portion of that burden. Again, if the tax structure, and I will be happy if there's a change in a downward fashion, then the same mechanism would apply in reverse to allow the county and those beneficiaries from the trust to get even greater benefit, i.e., sharing from what we might call a windfall of a tax deduction. neither of us at this stage can contemplate there being a tax increase or reduction, but it's a mechanism that further underlines that partnership with the county of sharing the burden, sharing the responsibility, but then jointly sharing in the

success.

MR. VOWELS: The land trust does not encompass all of the land that Pinnacle will be using?

MR. FORBES: No. We were unable to put all of the land into the trust, because the way our agreements are constructed in control of the site is that we actually only have -- let me take it from another angle. A large portion of the site we have options to lease, i.e., we have the option to lease those from the landowner, and it really isn't practical to put those into the trust because they become obligations of the trust. So what we wanted to do is to put that part into the trust that we hold near and clear title for, having exercised the option to purchase.

The amount of that part of the land that we could get free title and not be operating under a lease agreement from a third-party landowner, that part of the land that we have in the free and clear title would be donated to the trust, we would pay these payments as a talent to the trust as a means of establishing a mechanism by which

the school board and other bodies could benefit.

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One of the issues that was raised and why we took this route is it was unclear and uncertain whether the Switzerland County Council, if all the revenues went to county government, would be able to make, for example, disbursements straight out of that general income to the school board. And, so, there was a concern within the community, and one, certainly, that we shared, that we wanted to see an area related to education, related to young people, that clearly would benefit from a direct injection of funds, and that was part of the structure we established with the agreement of the county as a mechanism by which the schools could directly benefit from the operation of the riverboat but using the trust as a mechanism.

MR. VOWELS: Can you tell me what the percentage of the land that you hold free title to is?

MR. FORBES: Well, I think the essence of it is we control the site. We control 52 The method and mechanism of control is acres.

1 slightly different in that we have an option to 2 purchase on 10 acres of land. 3 MR. VOWELS: Let's assume you get the 4 license. You have 100 percent of the land, a portion of that you own free and clear. My 5 6 question is: Of that 100 percent, how much of 7 that is going to go into the land trust? MR. FORBES: Of the 100 percent of the 8 land that we own free and clear? 9 10 MR. VOWELS: (Nods head.) MR. FORBES: It is approximately 20 11 12 percent. 13 MR. VOWELS: And if you hadn't put it in 14 the trust, would you owe property taxes on it? MR. FORBES: That's a good question and 15 one, quite frankly, that I hadn't worked on. 16 basis of this was a means by which we could 17 18 structure something that enabled the county, in 19 different portion of the county community, to 20 benefit. MR. VOWELS: I understand that. I was 21 22 just trying to figure out, is it six in one, half

a dozen in the other? Is the county losing some

1	property tax income by you not being any more the
2	owner of the property going into the trust?
3	MR. FORBES: Well, with you having
4	raised the question, I'm sure the answer is yes.
5	I have no idea what that is.
6	MR. VOWELS: Were you actively involved
7	in discussion that led to this agreement?
8	MR. FORBES: Yes, very active.
9	MR. VOWELS: Okay. Was that ever
10	addressed?
11	MR. FORBES: It was never addressed.
12	MR. HOCKER: Ron Hocker here. I'm local
13	counsel and live in Vevay, Indiana.
14	MR. KLINEMAN: Would you step by the
15	microphone so we can make a record?
16	MR. HOCKER: Mr. Chairman, I think I can
17	answer that question. The trust would still pay
18	property taxes on the property that is put in the
19	trust while they own it. I don't know, I don't
20	know that there is anyway that they are going to
21	get out of paying the property taxes on that
22	amount of property. They would have to apply for

tax restatus, and that's not anticipated.

MR. VOWELS: So you're saying that income from the trust will have to pay for the property taxes?

MR. HOCKER: No. Under the terms of the lease, the owner of the operation, that is Pinnacle, will pay all the costs, including the property taxes.

MR. VOWELS: Okay. Above and beyond what they are putting into the trust?

MR. HOCKER: Well, they are not putting money into the trust. They are putting land into the trust and then the land will be leased back from the trust. So they will make a lease payment based on adjusted gross receipts. That lease payment will be, except for the normal cost of operating the trust, that is, the expenses of an accountant, more or less, will be paid to the beneficiaries. The operating of the land will still be Pinnacle's, including the taxes.

MR. VOWELS: Okay. The lease payments won't be considered income into the trust?

MR. HOCKER: They will be 100 percent distributed to the beneficiaries of the trust.

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MR. KLINEMAN: Why don't we just do this direct? Why do we go through this trust?

MR. HOCKER: Well, as James indicated, if the money goes directly to the county, the county has limited ability under the current law to make grants to the organizations that would benefit by that trust. Those organizations, in one case it's a 501Z charitable foundation, in another case it's the school corporation, in two other cases they are town governments. So the county has very limited ability to fund those organizations directly under the current rules for the county to follow.

MR. KLINEMAN: In order for these people to get any tax deductions. Is that what we are talking about?

MR. HOCKER: No. There is no tax benefit running to Pinnacle by virtue of the trust or by virtue of the lease.

MR. KLINEMAN: Well, they get a deduction as an expense and that is a tax deduction expense.

MR. HOCKER: Well, they will get an

income tax deduction for the taxes that they pay, but everyone will get that. I mean, there is no additional tax benefit that runs to Pinnacle because of the creation of the trust or the leasing agreement.

MR. KLINEMAN: To me, without going through this system of donating land and leasing it back, I think they can get a tax deduction from whatever contributions they want to make to charitable groups in and around Switzerland County without going through this. But this is the way you've chosen to do it?

MR. HOCKER: We've chosen to do it this way because we wanted to have an ongoing mechanism to do it with.

MR. KLINEMAN: Well, you could have had an arrangement to donate so much money based upon gross --

MR. HOCKER: If you notice under Section 5 of the agreement, the money that runs to the county --

MR. KLINEMAN: I haven't had a chance to read it.

MR. HOCKER: I understand and I apologize for that. But the agreement is broken into four major parts. Those agreements that will be made in and around the site, those gifts to the county that will be made upon licensing, and then the two funding mechanisms, one for non-county government, in the sense that it goes to the school and the town, and the other for county government.

MR. VOWELS: You're local counsel for Pinnacle?

MR. HOCKER: I am.

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: Now, these up front donations or contributions, are those in addition to the seventy million dollar investment in the project or are those included in that \$70 million?

MR. HOCKER: Those are part of the \$70 million.

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: Okay.

MR. THAR: Could I go back to that seventy million, Mr. Forbes? A point was earlier brought out about \$70 million, which is the lowest amount of investment in Indiana we've seen from any applicant. Most commentators, including the

people on this commission and myself, would take the view that the southeast Indiana market and the number of people accessible to it may be the best in the country right now, on the verge of opening up. Why would we want to license the least amount of investment in Indiana to participate in that market?

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I think perhaps I can start MR. FORBES: to respond to that. Firstly, I think we need to start looking at apples to apples. We've heard of projects, for example, that are stated as being \$99 million but include elements that might be built at some point in the future, and we're comparing that with something that's a seventy million dollar project where everything is going to be put through in the immediate development of the casino and the whole project. We don't have an outlet mall that we might expand and therefore increase our value to \$99 million. We've left all of those variables out. We're not saying that we're going to include in this a golf course that we might build. We are saying this is what you get, this is \$70 million worth, this is how we

1 start.

Now, that's how we start. As we go from there, as we see the revenues, we see the performance, that may change, it may increase.

But I don't want to promise you things now to increase the value of my project and then not build them or not deliver them. So that's where we started from and we need to get the apples to apples more balanced.

MR. THAR: Well, if we're looking at apples to apples, apparently I didn't hear the same things you did, because I didn't hear that there were that many contingencies that would drop a project to \$70 million, yesterday, anyway. As a matter of fact, on one of them, a retail outlet, they were talking 7.7 out of like 98.9. So they are willing to, up front, anyway, at least to invest ninety million.

The point of the matter is that while we rely on your goodwill that if the project warrants, it will expand in the future, the real point of the commission to hold somebody to a license over the first five years is what

commitments are they making to induce the

committee to go with them as licensee as opposed

to someone else. So, again, why do we want to go

with a seventy million dollar project when all of

the others we are going to hear from are higher

for a market which is described by almost

everybody as being quite exciting.

MR. FORBES: I think the different corporations could apply different approaches. I think firstly we look at a lot of concerns that have been raised by the community, by the commission, "How long are you going to be here?", and that is one of the concerns, clearly a question that the community raises. We want to make sure what we are proposing is viable and sustainable. We don't want to overburden the project with me-too type of element that may themselves not bring any other benefit other than the fact that money was spent to build them.

Secondly, we want to focus our income on generating income. Now, as you've probably seen, we've dedicated significant amounts into marketing and advertising. Now, sure, that's part of

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of this project, by then taking further funds out of the revenues to pay off debt, we would rather keep the debt and the financial basis of the project initially on a realistic and conservative basis and then spend those moneys not on paying interest but on producing advertising and marketing and things that will bring more and more people into the county. And we think that that's a more conservative approach in that gives the benefit of being able to demonstrate confidently that we're here for the long haul. On the converse side it gives the opportunity to say we have the resources and the abilities to generate the maximum revenues, and you need to look at that ability, I feel, rather than having somebody coming in, overburdening their project, and then in fact not even having the money to advertise and market it.

revenue that we could have spent on interest

expense. But by overburdening the capital level

MR. KLINEMAN: I think we'll take a break right now and give everybody a chance to stretch and we'll come back in 15 minutes, that

1	will be five to 12:00, and we'll try to conclude
2	this at that point.
3	(A recess was had.)
4	MR. KINGSLEY: Mr. Chairman, my name is
5	Bob Kingsley. I'm president of National Gaming
6	Corp. I would like to take a minute to add my
7	perspective
8	MR. THAR: I think one of the things
9	that the chairman wanted to tell you is that we're
10	missing a member of the committee.
11	MR. KLINEMAN: Dr. Ross had to make a
12	phone call and he's not returned yet. If you want
13	to wait, we can wait until he returns or we can
14	proceed. Whatever you feel would be satisfactory.
15	MR. KINGSLEY: We'll wait.
16	MR. KLINEMAN: We'll all wait, then.
17	(Brief pause.)
18	MR. KLINEMAN: We're full strength now,
19	so you may proceed.
20	MR. KINGSLEY: Thank you. I'd like to
21	add my perspective to the question of the amount
22	of money that any business spends on developing a
23	casino project here in Indiana. I've been in the

development business for nineteen and a half years. I have spent the majority of time developing private country clubs, dining clubs, resorts, and the last five years developing casinos, previously with Ceasar's World. During this whole time I've frankly never seen, not once, a financial projection that in the actual practice came through as projected. They were either in practice lower or higher.

One thing that I've noted is that if you're a good business person, you plan for adverse events. And in my perspective, with eleven licenses in Indiana, one of the things that you have to consider is how much you spend on the project as it relates to the debt burden and your ability to operate in the event you have heavy competition either from in the state or, as is likely in the future, outside the state.

The question, I think, that one should consider, is how much revenue is generated by the project, not necessarily how much is invested on the front end. That's a one-time investment.

And, granted, the more you invest, the more

immediate benefit it produces, but that's a one-time deal. We believe that our project for the amount of money we're investing will produce revenue just as well as any other project in the area, and I think that's the key to consider in this instance.

MR. THAR: Let's talk briefly about the market, then. One of the problems in looking at Switzerland County is if we put a casino boat to the east of you and/or two and put a boat or two in what may be called the Louisville market, where's the population basis that you'll draw from? You're practically isolated from both those areas. 20 some miles from Cincinnati, more than that from Louisville. So where could we expect and where do you expect the people to come from to keep your operation going after the first couple of years?

MR. KINGSLEY: Well, clearly the two principal markets are Cincinnati and Louisville. The effectiveness of our marketing program is what's going to draw people from those markets. In the light of heavy competition, you have to

spend marketing dollars to broadcast widely your facility, and that's what we would do. But the actual competitive advantage that we have is the ability to market through HFS Gaming Corp. Now, this is a whole additional or incremental market that can't be accessed, at least in the form that we're able to do it, by any other company.

MR. THAR: In other words, it's the HFS marketing that's going to make the difference?

MR. KINGSLEY: Yes, I believe so. In the situation that you describe, those markets, Louisville and Cincinnati, are still the primary markets. That's not going to change. And I think the thing that will give us the edge under heavy competition, either in state or out of state, will be the ability to draw incremental customers through HFS.

MR. THAR: I guess the problem that I have is regardless of how much marketing money one wants to throw at it, if you look a bit at Tunica County (phonetic), it kind of shows that people aren't going to drive further to get to a casino when they have to drive by one in order to get

there. That's part of our concern in looking at Switzerland County when we look from central Indiana to the southeast corner. Is it too isolated and is the population base, absent Cincinnati and Louisville, just too thin to keep a boat running there with competition.

MR. KINGSLEY: Well, I think absent
Cincinnati and Louisville it's a pretty thin
market. That is, if those two cities didn't
exist. Now, they are always going to exist and
the effort has to be made to draw customers from
those markets.

MR. THAR: I understand that, and that brings me back to my other point: Isn't it easier to draw a customer to a project that's had a hundred and fifteen or a hundred and thirty million thrown in up front rather than seventy million? Isn't the gaming experience going to be a little less at a seventy million dollar investment than it is at a hundred and seventy million dollar investment?

MR. KINGSLEY: Conventional wisdom would say that the customer would be drawn to the more

 glitzy project. I don't know if it's always true in practice. If you look at projects in Atlantic City, for example, there are twelve casinos there. With the exception of the Taj Mahal, they are all about the same size, that is, 60,000 square feet of casino space. They all have about the same number of hotel rooms, and most of the entertainment attractions are located within the casinos. Yet people have favorites and, for example, Ceasar's, with 60,000 square feet of casino and six hundred and sixty hotel rooms, got an inordinate share of business because they took care of customers better.

MR. THAR: But you don't have to drive 30 some miles from one casino to another there.

MR. KINGSLEY: I think once a person is in a car, once they've hit the road, they can be influenced by the attractiveness of the casino, how they are treated while they are there. 20 miles is not an insurmountable obstacle. But, yes, on the surface of it, I would agree with you.

MR. THAR: Your boat is also smaller, is it not, than, for instance, the boat suggested in

Ohio County yesterday?

MR. FORBES: The boat that we specified is 285 feet long by 72 feet wide. We feel that that, in comparison with the market performance in the established jurisdiction of Illinois and Louisiana, for example, is appropriately scaled for the levels of revenue that we're proposing. What we've discussed as we've seen things evolve over the last months is it's our plan to utilize the temporary riverboat, and certainly the riverboats available to us on a temporary basis would meet the specifications of the vessel that you see specified in your application.

However, what we've discussed and would be proposing is that we would use that temporary riverboat vessel for a period that would also enable us to further view the performance of the market and that we would delay placing the first order for the permanent riverboat until we've seen what the initial performance of the casino is going to be like. We would then place an order for a vessel that was at least the size of that specified and would have the potential to be

bigger to reflect what we learned from the reality of the market rather than projections.

MR. THAR: While you're up, Mr. Forbes, let me throw this at both you and Mr. Kingsley.

Assume for the moment the commission
licenses your application for Switzerland County,
and assume also that there will be another
riverboat in southeast Indiana, in either Dearborn
or Ohio, and also one or two in the Louisville
market. Where would you place those boats in
order to position that the boat in Switzerland
County would be able to maximize its potential for
the citizens of Switzerland County.

MR. FORBES: Where would I place them?

MR. THAR: Yes. What's best for your

scheme in terms of placing the boat in Ohio or

Dearborn County or both or which one?

MR. FORBES: Okay. I would not be overly concerned about seeing three boats in the Cincinnati market directly. For example, if there was a boat in Dearborn County, Highland County, and Switzerland County, I wouldn't be overly concerned that that would have a significant

dilution to the revenue potential of the

Switzerland County riverboat. Certainly if there

was a boat down in the counties of Harrison and

Crawford and that area, then I would principally

see them as drawing from the western and

southwestern part of Louisville, and, in fact, we

would still have at least equal access to large

portions of the Louisville market in Switzerland

County. It's the drive time factor, good

interstate roads and then a 15 minute drive not

through major residential areas, and I think the

access issue is that which determines the market

potential, and I believe we have that access.

MR. THAR: So you think -- excuse me.

MR. FORBES: I'm sorry. That, to me, would be a not inappropriate distribution of five licenses on the Ohio River.

MR. THAR: So you would feel comfortable with either two more in the southeast counties, one in each county, or two in the Louisville market, and your numbers should not be effected?

Is that what you are saying?

MR. FORBES: That would be my belief.

Our numbers would see an impact, but not to the point where we would not be competitive. I clearly would be misleading you if I said that five boats in this market is not going to have an impact on ourselves compared to three boats. Of course there's an impact. But from a competitive standpoint, I would not, and I believe that's a view shared by my partners, from a competitive standpoint we would feel well positioned to continue to compete effectively with the resources at our disposal with the distribution of five licenses that reflected that pattern.

MR. THAR: The most there could be is one in Louisville and three in southeast Indiana, or two in southeast Indiana and two in the Louisville market, but the other one is already spoken for, and none of those arrangements concern you in terms of your projections? Is that correct? Is that what I'm hearing?

MR. FORBES: None of those I would consider -- there are variations on what I would consider as being fatal to the prospects of a very successful riverboat in Switzerland County. If

we're looking at those counties that currently qualify for licenses, and it's difficult to look beyond that, if there were three licenses awarded to what you term the Cincinnati market with Dearborn County, Ohio County, and Switzerland County, if there was a further license issued down in Harrison County or Crawford County, and then finally, of course, the Vanderburgh County in Evansville, we would certainly feel threatened by that distribution of licenses.

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: To follow up on the market, now, I would assume that it sounded like you would do a lot of bus tours to bring people in. This, to me, would be, would allow you to bring more people directly to where you wanted them to go. In your experience and in investigation of the market, what percentage of people go to these casinos, these riverboat casinos, on bus tours? Do you have a percentage or an idea? Because to me that would make some of these sites a little more viable if people could be brought in on buses.

MR. FORBES: Well, I guess the most

accurate answer I can give to that is it depends, which probably doesn't help much. Buses can carry different kinds of people. If you look, for example, at the bussing experience in Atlantic City, that would be a very different kind of strategy to the one that we would be pursuing in Switzerland County. What we are looking at, through the HFS connection, is principally being able to tap into people's leisure time, vacation time, destination choice; and a very large number of people with significant amounts of disposal income travel by tour bus.

Seniors especially don't want the aggravation of driving on roads. They want to have different destination opportunities. They like packages where they are traveling with people of similar backgrounds and similar personalities or characteristics.

That is an enormous market that HFS has access to. Not access because it's seen that it's there, but access because they are dealing with these people every hour of every day of every week, and they are dealing with them, they are

packaging vacations for them, two, three, five day trips, whatever they may be. They are delivering them now to the different destinations around the

United States.

What HFS Gaming can deliver for us is to bring a substantial number of those into Switzerland County and to be a co-party of our strategy for getting the incremental business, the out-of-state business. Over and above that, for want of a better phrase, naturally ours because of where we are.

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: So you don't see that being a significant percentage of your customers?

I mean, it wouldn't be 50 percent; it might be an incremental amount?

MR. FORBES: It would not be 50 percent, certainly. As I think I indicated in the presentation, there is certain natural characteristics to a market such as this, and we cannot avoid the fact that probably in the region of 90 percent of the visitation is going to come from within a two hour drive time, and that's the core market.

Now, without advertising and marketing and promotion into that core market, we believe that we can realize as close to the full potential of that 90 minute radius -- excuse me, 120 minute drive time, as anybody. We believe that. But we believe that over and above that, through HFS Gaming, we can go beyond that.

Now, without HFS Gaming, the breakdown of that market would be 90 percent within a two hour drive time and a 10 percent from beyond.

Now, we don't, we don't believe that those, that 10 percent, we believe that 10 percent in its totality can be increased significantly because of the HFS reach. So we are then dealing with a market potential of 110 percent rather than a hundred percent. 90 percent would still come from our core market and 20 percent more making 110 percent because we've increased the market, if that makes any sense, from beyond. And that's what the tour buses and HFS Gaming's position in this will deliver to us.

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: You're saying that that brings you beyond the hundred percent market that

1 you would normally have?

MR. FORBES: Exactly.

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: Can these roads handle those buses?

MR. FORBES: Those roads are handling those buses today, I mean, at a low volume, yes. There are buses using those roads. There is an established tourist visitation level in Switzerland County, many of whom come in in buses. Plenty of people came up today from Switzerland County in a bus, so there are certainly -- I'm not pretending this is an interstate, but one of the key things to remember about Switzerland County is there are at least five ways into it. There are two exits off interstate 71, there are the roads coming up through Madison, through Carrollton, on the Kentucky side. We are not relying on a two lane road. We have five or six very viable ways of bringing traffic in to that county.

Now, certainly along the distribution patterns that we demonstrated, it's not as if there's suddenly six thousand people trying to get to town on one two lane highway. It's more likely

that for any given cruise there are six thousand people -- sorry, one thousand people coming to a cruise probably in a total of five hundred vehicles using five different roads. Now, in terms of the density and increase in traffic for Switzerland County and the access roads to Switzerland County, that's not dramatic, because we can spread the load. Because we've got those different routes and accesses in, we can spread that load out.

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: Do you have information about that road, that new road in Kentucky that is going to connect the bridge to the interstate? Do you have any further information on that? We got some the last time we were in Switzerland County but --

MR. FORBES: Yes. The reason I would withhold a commitment for that road to be built is the Kentucky Department of Transportation is studying it. It is saying that it's part of their five-year plan. They would like to do it. But we certainly don't rely on that. What we were suggesting to you is that we believe that access

to that county is now still very good. The 60 minute drive time is very, very attractive.

At some point in the future, and, who knows, maybe that's going to be concurrent with the future competition coming into neighboring states, it may well be that the State of Kentucky puts in a vastly improved road from the I-71 thoroughfare down onto the Markland Bridge. Now, yes, we'll benefit from that. I'm not saying that's our life line by any means, but at some point down the road we know that's being considered and, yes, it would enhance the access. But it would enhance it to a level that is superior to the good access that we have now.

MR. THAR: During the course of your presentation, you had indicated that one of the plus factors for Switzerland County as opposed to Ohio County was Ohio County would have a negative impact to some degree on the lifestyle of the city of Rising Sun. Don't you think your project is going to have the same impact on Florence?

MR. FORBES: I certainly believe that Florence will receive impact. One of the major

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differences between the two factors there, and, please, I'm in no way trying to belittle the town of Florence, but it has a small population, relies on most of its infrastructure through Vevay and the surrounding communities. We only see 5 percent the traffic coming down through Florence. And I won't pretend to you that that will have no impact; of course it will have some impact. it's a very different situation than creating, as I maybe irreverently referred to earlier, as a downtown Disneyland in a thriving small community which has got a very well established social infrastructure, that's got it's own very distinctive, unique character. It is in itself the center of activity for that community and community activity. So that's what we believe very strongly we have to stay away from.

If we tried to put that boat, as was suggested by other people, in River Front Park in Vevay, we would have choked the roads, we would have ruined amenities there that currently the community enjoys, we would have had untold impact upon the businesses that were then struggling with



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traffic and everything else in that area. We felt very strongly that it was appropriate to move out from that, and, yes, we were fortunate because Switzerland County, by the Indiana code, is the only county you can have the site outside of the city, and that's one of the factors that persuaded us. No where else can you have the site outside of the city, because, correct me now, but Switzerland County doesn't have a city. It only has a town. And, so, that was the reason for that.

So it gave us that ability to put the casino where we believe it should go rather than being forced to put it into a town, where, quite frankly, the size and character of that town will be unable to sustain or, for want of a better word, survive that development. These are big developments. Whether it be 52 acres, 78 acres, 200 acres, they are still major, major developments.

MR. THAR: Would you agree that it's going to have an impact on Switzerland County?

MR. FORBES: I believe it will.

1 MR. THAR: Wouldn't you be the largest 2 employer in Switzerland County? 3 MR. FORBES: We would be the largest 4 employer in Switzerland County. There's a 5 possibility, having followed some of the 6 developments with some of Switzerland County's 7 already established employees, that we might 8 become one of the only employers in Switzerland 9 County, as we've seen various corporate 10 activities. 11 MR. THAR: I've heard rumors, and I'm 12 going to put it in the rumor category, that should 13 you be licensed you will purchase the Ogle Haus. 14 Does the Ogle Haus fit into your plan? MR. FORBES: Very much so. And 15 16 certainly that has been part of our plans for the 17 last eighteen months. The Ogle Haus is --18 MR. THAR: I would like to ask one other 19 question before you go on. When you count your 20 rooms of two hundred ninety-six, does that include 21 the Ogle Haus?

MR. FORBES: No.

MR. THAR: Do you believe that that area

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can support two hotels?

MR. FORBES: I believe it can. It's worth noting that even today the Ogle Haus is a very popular, well visited facility in Switzerland County. Switzerland County is already a tourist destination. We're not creating something out of nothing. It's already a tourist destination. Our proposal for the Ogle Haus, which is currently owned by the Vevay-Switzerland County Foundation, is that we believe that when a riverboat casino comes in to Switzerland County, the value of that property will enhance considerably the Ogle Haus.

Currently the Vevay-Switzerland

Foundation is under pressure to divest itself of its ownership of the Ogle Haus, because, as I understand it, and the attorneys can correct me, it's considered by the IRS that there is some level of incompatibility between the charitable status of the foundation and owning and operating a hotel. However, the upshot of that is that the foundation is, as I understand, required to divest itself of the hotel.

Now, the hotel is currently one of the

major employers in the county and nobody wants to see that very fine facility disappear, even as other developments come in the county. It's a facility the county is very proud of and have been very reliant on. So we agree that should a riverboat license come to Switzerland County and, in my mind, the unlikely event that other purchasers are not interested in buying that hotel, then we have said we will step in and purchase that hotel so that it's not converted into a different use, maybe a retirement home or something like that.

MR. THAR: One final question kind of briefly. When you say "we would purchase it," who is "we"? Is it Pinnacle or Century or is it National Gaming?

MR. FORBES: The way that we actually have that worded, and I'll have to try to remember it verbatim, but Pinnacle will either offer or cause to be offered an amount of \$2 million for the purchase of that facility. So what we're saying there is if the Vevay-Switzerland County Foundation is not able to sell the hotel, they

will come to us and say, well, we can't sell it.

We'll talk to ourselves, we'll talk to other

people in the hospitality industry; if other

people in the hospitality industry still don't

wish to step in, we will step in as Pinnacle.

MR. THAR: Thank you.

MR. KLINEMAN: All right. I think Mr.

MR. KLINEMAN: All right. I think Mr. Kingsley for a minute.

MR. FORBES: Thank you.

MR. KLINEMAN: I'll start off with an easy one. The bio that we have on you has a small problem in it that you can probably rectify easily. It shows you being in service for a number of years during the same time you went to Butler University. Is that correct?

MR. KINGSLEY: That is correct. I was stationed at Ft. Harrison and I went to Butler mostly in the evenings.

MR. KLINEMAN: Okay. Well, good for you. Your college career shows you liked to taste all sections of the country, though. You went to Queens College, Butler, and to Southern Methodist. I congratulate you.

MR. KINGSLEY: Well, I frankly never planned to go to graduate school when I graduated college and then I found out later that I'd better, and, so, I went to the school closest to where I was living or working.

MR. KLINEMAN: This project is not going to be phased in in any way? I mean, we're going to get a two hundred fifty-some room hotel right away and we're going to get a two hundred ninety-six room hotel and we're going to get all of the other things that you were talking about? We're not faced with "we'll build it when we need it"; right?

MR. KINGSLEY: That's correct.

MR. KLINEMAN: All right. So if you would be licensed, et cetera, you would immediately start construction of these things within the normal period of time to get the plans and so forth; right?

MR. KINGSLEY: That's right.

MR. KLINEMAN: Okay. What is your understanding of the lawsuit that your two other partners had and what, did you have some concerns

when you became aware of this?

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MR. KINGSLEY: Yes, I had some concern, and I personally encouraged our partners to seek a settlement. But in all frankness, I mean, you've got husbands and wives, you've got people in business together. Frequently they have disagreements, and sometimes the threat of a lawsuit encourages a settlement, and apparently that's what happened here. Now that it's settled, I'm not concerned. I've spent some time with both of our partners during the last three days preparing for this presentation, and I don't notice any enmity between them. I think it will work fine on an ongoing basis.

MR. KLINEMAN: What's your understanding of what CDC has brought to the table in this project?

MR. KINGSLEY: My understanding is that initially they were the first of our group here and evaluated sites both in Rising Sun and in Vevay and determined that the site in Vevay was the better site for our purposes. As I understand it, they will, they also negotiated the option

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1	agreements for, and the lease agreement, for the
2	land that we plan to use.
3	MR. KLINEMAN: And they are being
4	compensated for having negotiated those options?
5	MR. KINGSLEY: Yes, sir.
6	MR. KLINEMAN: And do you know whether
7	CDC is licensed as a real estate broker in the
8	State of Indiana?
9	MR. KINGSLEY: No, sir, I do not know.
10	MR. KLINEMAN: Okay. And you don't know
11	whether either of the two principals of that
12	company are licensed in Indiana?
13	MR. KINGSLEY: No, sir, I don't know.
14	MR. KLINEMAN: And did you or your
15	company supply any of the consideration for the
16	settlement of the lawsuit?
17	MR. KINGSLEY: Not to my knowledge.
18	Well, no, we didn't.
19	MR. KLINEMAN: I was going to say, you
20	can give me yes or no on that one.
21	MR. KINGSLEY: No, we did not.
22	MR. KLINEMAN: Okay. So the
23	consideration, if any, came from Century?

MR. KINGSLEY: Yes, sir.

MR. KLINEMAN: I think that's about all
I have. Does anybody have any questions of him?

MR. FORBES: Mr. Chairman, could I just
have a supplementary response to the question of
the role of CDC?

MR. KLINEMAN: Step right up. I'm through with you, Mr. Kingsley. Thank you.

MR. KINGSLEY: Thank you.

MR. FORBES: CDC performed a number of roles, as has been outlined both by the representatives of CDC and by Mr. Kingsley. The work that was done on the site options was not done directly by CDC. It was done through a third-party registered Indiana real estate broker. What we were doing at that stage was we were seeking out land. The Indiana broker worked to secure the land that we had identified with CDC.

MR. KLINEMAN: Okay. We don't really need to belabor this point. If there has been no violations of our real estate law, that's fine.

I'm glad to hear that. I just wanted to indicate that it's my understanding of the law that you

1	must be licensed in order to receive compensation
2	in connection with the sale or lease of real
3	estate.
4	MR. FORBES: And there was no
5	compensation related to the option.
6	MR. KLINEMAN: Do you know the name of
7	the local real estate broker?
8	MR. FORBES: Homestead Realty is the
9	name of the corporation, and the broker was
10	Theresa Link.
11	MR. KLINEMAN: I met that lady, I think.
12	MR. VOWELS: I remember that.
13	MR. KLINEMAN: I think I want to talk to
14	the former Corps of Engineers man for a minute.
15	MR. HAWKINS: Yes, sir. My name is
16	Daroll Hawkins.
17	MR. KLINEMAN: I'm sorry. I had
18	forgotten your name, but a lot of people came in
19	at the same time today.
20	MR. HAWKINS: That's fine, Mr. Chairman.
21	MR. KLINEMAN: Mr. Hawkins, a lot of
22	your presentation were these maps showing flood
23	planes and stuff like that. But as to the Rising

Sun and also, I think, as to your location, I never saw any outlines of the dimensions of the property. I mean, are you telling us that you think that the vast majority of the Rising Sun site is, in fact, or has, in fact, got serious flood problems?

MR. HAWKINS: Well, I'm not really certain of where the actual property is for the Rising Sun site. I don't know the property boundaries. I went and looked at the site as described by the locals when we got there and I said, "Where is this property?", and I looked at it and the surrounding area. The lower area, or the lower edge area, definitely has flood concerns that need to be addressed.

MR. KLINEMAN: But you don't know where their construction is going to be at all, do you?

MR. HAWKINS: Well, it doesn't really matter about their hotel or where it's being constructed. In fact, it can be flood proofed. You can put enough money into a project to make it a go regardless. What I was identifying was that these are problems that will have to be addressed.

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It's not that they are not insurmountable.

MR. KLINEMAN:

But you don't really even

know where the property is, as you've said.

MR. HAWKINS: I don't know the outline

of the boundary, but I know they go in that lower

edge area and that the property is down where the

Surley Creek runs back up through there. I'm not

certain they are not building their hotel and --

MR. KLINEMAN: I just, I didn't want to be left with the impression that you thought there were really bad problems at the Rising Sun site.

I just wanted to MR. HAWKINS: No. identify that there were problems, you know. terms of if you are going to do a development, you say how many problems do I have here and how many problems do I have there, and the Pinnacle site has less of the problems.

MR. KLINEMAN: Because this commission has been down to both sites and I think we have some idea of what the site looks like.

MR. HAWKINS: Okay. I think my biggest concern, being from the Corps of Engineers, is the fact of the fluctuating pool.

1 MR. KLINEMAN: Well, that's a function 2 of the Markland Dam, isn't it?

MR. HAWKINS: That's correct.

MR. KLINEMAN: That's a given.

Everybody knows that; even I. Okay. Anybody else have any questions?

MR. MILCAREK: I have one, and I don't know who I want to ask it to, but not to him.

DR. ROSS: I have one question. How many of those dams from Lawrenceburg all the way down were in place in 1937 when they had the big flood?

MR. HAWKINS: Well, several of those have been built new, but one of the important things to understand about navigation dams is that they are not intended to control flood water in any manner. They are intended to pool water during low flow periods to guarantee that you have an adequate depth to get upstream to the next dam. And, in fact, in the '37 flood, I did the flood routings for part of the Ohio River, and when you go across a dam like those navigation dams, the '37 flood was of such volume that they don't even

1 know that they are there, as far as the flood is 2 concerned. 3 MR. KLINEMAN: By the way, when you live long enough, you get to the place where I remember 4 the '37 flood. 5 MR. HAWKINS: Yeah, my dad has told me a 6 7 lot about it too. 8 (Laughter.) MR. KLINEMAN: I, in fact, lived in 9 10 Cincinnati at the time, and I can remember that 11 whole city was practically shut down, which I don't think would happen along those lines of Dr. 12 13 Ross's statement. There have been a lot of 14 projects put on the Ohio since 1937. MR. HAWKINS: Yes, sir, there have. 15 MR. KLINEMAN: Anything further? 16 MR. MILCAREK: I have one question of 17 18 the operation at Cripple Creek, Colorado. You're 19 competing with twenty-three other casinos. Could 20 you rank, could you give me your ranking in size, 21 first, of the casinos, and then in profitability 22 of those casinos?

MR. FORBES: We are probably ranked

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number five now in revenue. Certainly when we took that property over twelve months ago it was ranked considerably lower than that, and we've gone in, put in new management systems, upgraded the project, and put in our operating procedures and practices, for want of a better description. We've seen the revenues increasing strongly, and prior to us taking over that casino it was a significant loss maker, losing in the region of between half and three-quarters of a million dollars a year. We now have it operating, just after twelve months, with positive revenues, positive cash flows, profitability, and as I indicated from the publication of the "Colorado Gambler", recognition within that competitive market of what we've been able to achieve.

MR. MILCAREK: How would you rank it in size for the other twenty-three casinos? Are you the biggest or the smallest or somewhere in between?

MR. FORBES: No. We would categorize ourselves as a mid-size casino. There are larger casinos, probably between two and three times the

size of this particular property, there are probably fifteen or eighteen casinos of a similar size to us, and then a number of smaller ones. So we are by no means the largest in that sense. A number of those larger casinos certainly are much larger and more elaborate facilities that didn't even figure at all in this particular survey.

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: I just have one more question and it probably would be for you. You had said something about a temporary boat. Now, the information I have is that you're going to be building this boat that's 285 feet by 70 feet; correct.

MR. FORBES: Yes.

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: So would you have a boat to start with while that's being built?

MR. FORBES: We have a number of options open to us. Firstly, it's always been part of our plan to have a temporary boat and that has not changed. Secondly, we indicated that it was our desire to be able to build a boat which would be the permanent vessel, and that hasn't changed. We certainly continue to be in discussion with a

number of owners of suitably-sized riverboats to use as a temporary vessel. There are a number of those vessels available that can rapidly be implemented for this purpose.

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: That would be of the type that, would be of the riverboat type?

MR. FORBES: Very much. I think you might have even noticed yesterday a photograph of one of the temporary riverboats which was, in fact, our boat from Louisiana, which has very similar specifications to the one we proposed here, a vessel of 25,000 square feet. There are probably four available currently that are suitable and, from our discussions, we would have no difficulty in securing them.

and what we would like to propose is that we would want to continue operating with that vessel to the point that we could judge very clearly how the market is responding in the early two to three months of operation before we lock down our plans for the size of vessel so that we can build a larger boat to meet the demand that we see. We

wouldn't be building a smaller boat, but we would certainly like to have that opportunity, that window, to be able to come in with a larger riverboat as a permanent facility.

MS. BOCHNOWSKI: So that this, this was for your application purposes, but it could be enlarged? It would not ever go smaller than this?

MR. FORBES: That's correct. That's our intention.

MR. VOWELS: What's the status of the Missouri application?

MR. FORBES: Pending. The situation there is we filed an application with the Missouri Gaming Commission on the 30th of November, 1994. It was a comprehensive application insofar as it clearly outlined the site and what we intended to do and the site development we proposed, certainly comprehensive with regards to the information provided with regards to Century Casinos and what we proposed to do. At that point, and its still the case today, we have not secured funding for that development. Our application is still alive with the commission in Missouri and they could

invite us at any time to come and give formal 1 2 presentation to be considered for licensing as part of their, I think they call it the four pack 3 4 process, where they look at four applicants at the same time or however.

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So, quite frankly, at this point that project is not adequately funded and we, therefore, have not been pressing the commission at this stage to give us an early hearing. Quite a different situation with what we have here.

MR. VOWELS: Do you have a specific proposal that you've outlined for the Missouri situation?

MR. FORBES: Yes, we have.

MR. VOWELS: What's the, how much money are you talking about over there?

It's very much a smaller MR. FORBES: development. It's for the town of Portage Des Sioux, which is about 25 miles north of St. Louis, but it is a less, much less densely populated area, and one that we believe will support a development of probably in the region of 20- to \$25 million total.

MR. VOWELS: And how big would that boat be there?

MR. FORBES: We would be looking at putting a significantly smaller vessel there, approximately 50 percent of the size that we are proposing here.

MR. VOWELS: So that's just, the Missouri application process is different than what we have here; is that correct?

MR. FORBES: Correct, very different.

MR. VOWELS: As far as the time frame, there's nothing as specific there as what we deal with here; is that correct?

MR. FORBES: We don't have a time table at all there. The time table is set by the commission, but I think what I'm inferring at this stage is that we are not even prepared for hearings at this moment in time because of financing of that project. Quite frankly, almost all our attention for some considerable time has been on the Indiana process, one that we have very much greater confidence in and much greater confidence in the viability of the project that

would impact from it.

would have hoped, possibly having some losses. If the Switzerland County license is profitable, would you withdraw money from the Indiana project to support the Missouri project given that scenario?

MR. VOWELS: Let me ask you this

question: Let's assume that you have the license

in Indiana and the license in Missouri and the

Missouri situation isn't as profitable as you

MR. FORBES: Of course the answer is no, but I can also give you a little more confidence than that in that we are not an investor in cash into the Pinnacle project, and the cause of cash that we will have on the Pinnacle project will be limited. The cash in the Pinnacle project effectively will be controlled by National Gaming Corporation. That's something that's been very much part of the deal from the beginning and we're aware of. So even if we wanted to pull cash out of Pinnacle, I'm sure National Gaming Corporation wouldn't let us.

MR. VOWELS: Well, the profit, I mean,

certainly Century Casino is going to make a profit being involved in this; is that correct?

MR. FORBES: Correct.

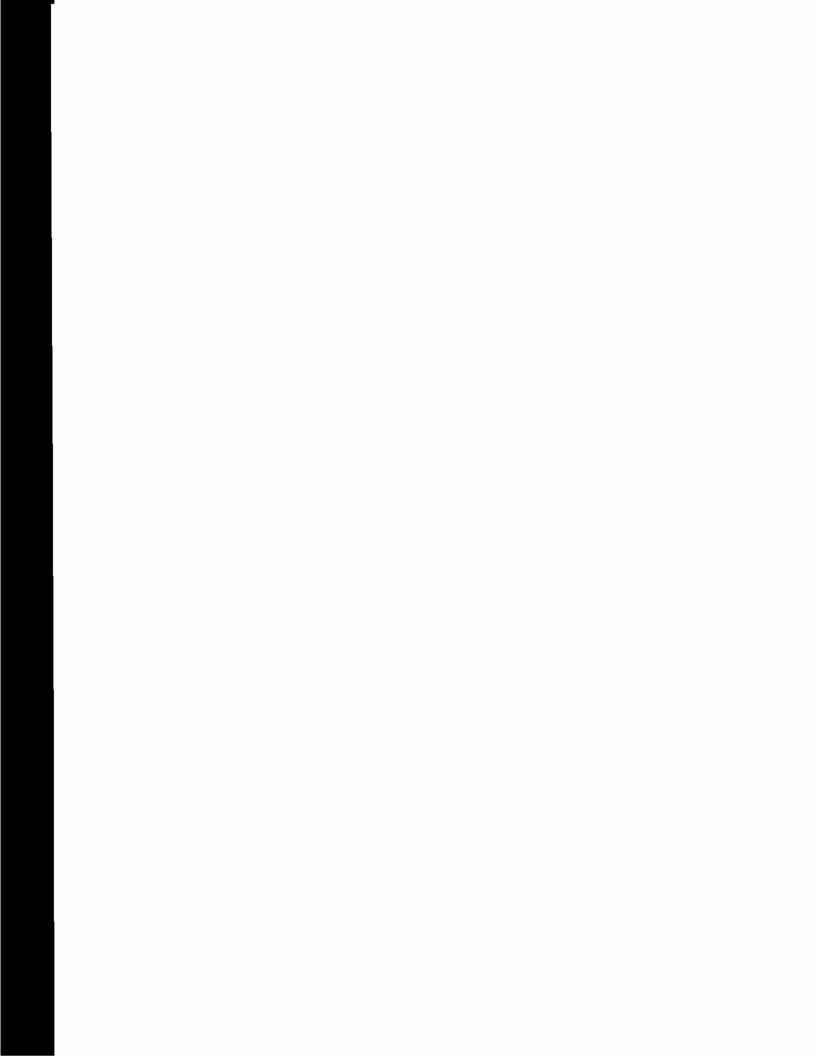
MR. VOWELS: All right. That answers my question. That's fine. I have nothing further.

MR. KLINEMAN: Does anybody have anything further?

(No response from commission.)

MR. KLINEMAN: Well, I think we've come to the end. I want to thank the people from Switzerland County who showed us tremendous hospitality when we were down there for the public hearings and for the site reviews and we thank you all, and we thank the Pinnacle people and appreciate all the information that we have received.

Okay. I am again to announce that we are going to have a telephonic conference concerning the rules on June 7th, 1995, at 10:00 a.m. in room N-180, which is the headquarters of the gaming commission. The public is invited to attend if they wish. If you attend, we'll find out that you really need a life, but you're



1	welcome to come. And that's the official
2	announcement, so, thank you, again.
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1	STATE OF INDIANA)
2) SS: COUNTY OF MARION)
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4	I, Sherry L. Malia, Stenographic
5	Reporter within and for the County of Marion,
6	State of Indiana, do hereby certify that on the
7	16th day of May, 1995, I reported the foregoing
8	Public Meeting; and that the transcript is a full,
9	true, and correct transcript made from my
10	stenograph notes.
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15	Sherry L. Malia, Notary Public
16	Residing in Marion County Indiana
17	Indiana
18	My Commission Expires:
19	November 14, 1998
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